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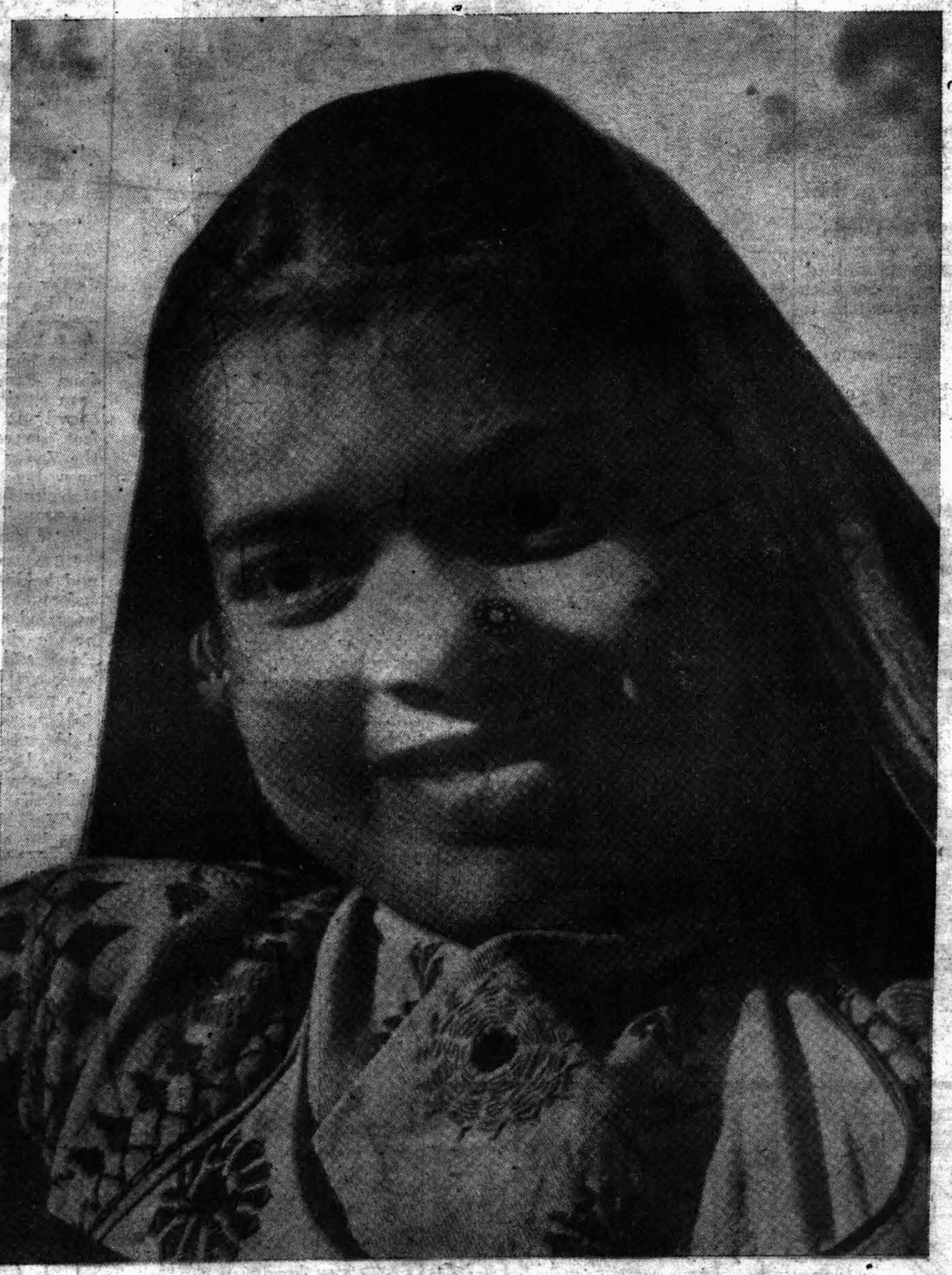
The Bride



Photo—C. J. Bhatt

An Open Letter To Pearl Buck

(See Page 3)

SHORT STORY

FLASH IN THE DARK

By JULIAN ROBERTS

"Good morning Edna! Late again, and looking a little jaded. Aftermath of spending an evening out with your fiance, I suppose?"

The girl took off her trim little hat, hung it on its peg, and removed her coat.

"I'm not late, I'm not jaded, and I am not your fiancee. And I never shall be while you're the irresponsible, unambitious, frivolous, good-for-nothing you insist on being, Roddy."

"Good-for-nothing, me!" grinned Roddy. "There's gratitude for you! After two-and-ninepenny seats at the pictures, grub at Mellano's, and a taxi home! I shall have to ask old Mannering for a rise if I'm going to fling my money about like that."

"And you won't get it." She came across to his desk and looked down at him very seriously. "Roddy, why won't you be more serious and give up being so entirely unconcerned about the future? We all know you've got it in you, that you..."

"The boss's private secretary speaking," he laughed.

"...could have had the assistant-manager's job, if you had raised so much as a little finger."

"Well, Crosby pinched it. You didn't expect me to compete against that little go-getter, did you? If Mannering is such an ass as to think that..."

"Mr. Crosby is very hard-working and takes his chances when they come. He'll be manager before long, and in a few years a partner with Mr. Mannering if things continue to go well."

"Not Crosby. He'll come a tumble."

"You'll see. Anyhow, he got the job, and you could have had it, and if you had got it you could have had me."

"Edna!"

"I don't want to be engaged to a young man who's never going to get anywhere in life, or a young man whom every girl in the town seems to think the local Lancelot. Why, that little usherette at the cinema last night, you'd have chucked her under the chin for two pins, and..."

"Little Jenny Marney! Of course I would! I've known her since she was in the pram, when this place was only a High Street and a ducking pond. My dad christened her, and her mother was one of the best housemaids we ever had. Some kid, Jenny!"

"And I suppose your dad christened that nice little blonde you lunched at the cafe the other day?"

"No, he died just before she came along. But he'd have loved her father, old Jack Harrison, the bookie. Old Jack looks after all the hard-ups in Galhampton, runs the boys' club, and all the kids love him. Since his illness Pamela has managed the office for him, and made a mighty good job of it."

"It must be nice to be a parson's son, Roddy: you certainly do get to know all sorts of people. Don't think me too much of a prig, though: we newcomers are apt to get a wrong impression." She moved to her desk and took a heap of papers from a drawer. In a moment she said sharply: "Have you been using my typewriter, Roddy?"

"Not me! I can't even play the wretched thing. Why?"

"Somebody has. The last thing I did yesterday was to put in a new ribbon: now there is quite a lot of it on the right-hand spool. I hate it being touched without..."

The door opened and a young man, looking as pleased with himself as a well-fed cat, appeared.

"Good morning, Miss Wallace Morning, Marshall," he said. "I've just left the Chief. He's in a terrible temper. Verity's have phoned turning down his tender; they say Blydon's have improved on his figures in every particular, though he quoted rockbottom prices. It's the third time it's happened, and it has been Blydon's each time. at the very last moment, too. We shall be out of business soon if things go on like this. Mr. Mannering wants to see you, Miss Wallace."

She hurried off, notebook in hand, and when she returned a quarter of an hour later she was almost in tears.

"Whatever's the matter, dear?" asked Roddy, gently, his arm round her shoulder. "What's happened?"

She gasped out that Mr. Mannering had practically accused her of giving away secrets. Nobody could know the details of the tender but the Chief and herself, and three times running big contracts had been lost. "I always put the copies straight in the safe immediately I've typed them. Look," she said, jumping up and unlocking the steel door, "they're still there, just where I left them. Nobody else had a chance of seeing them."

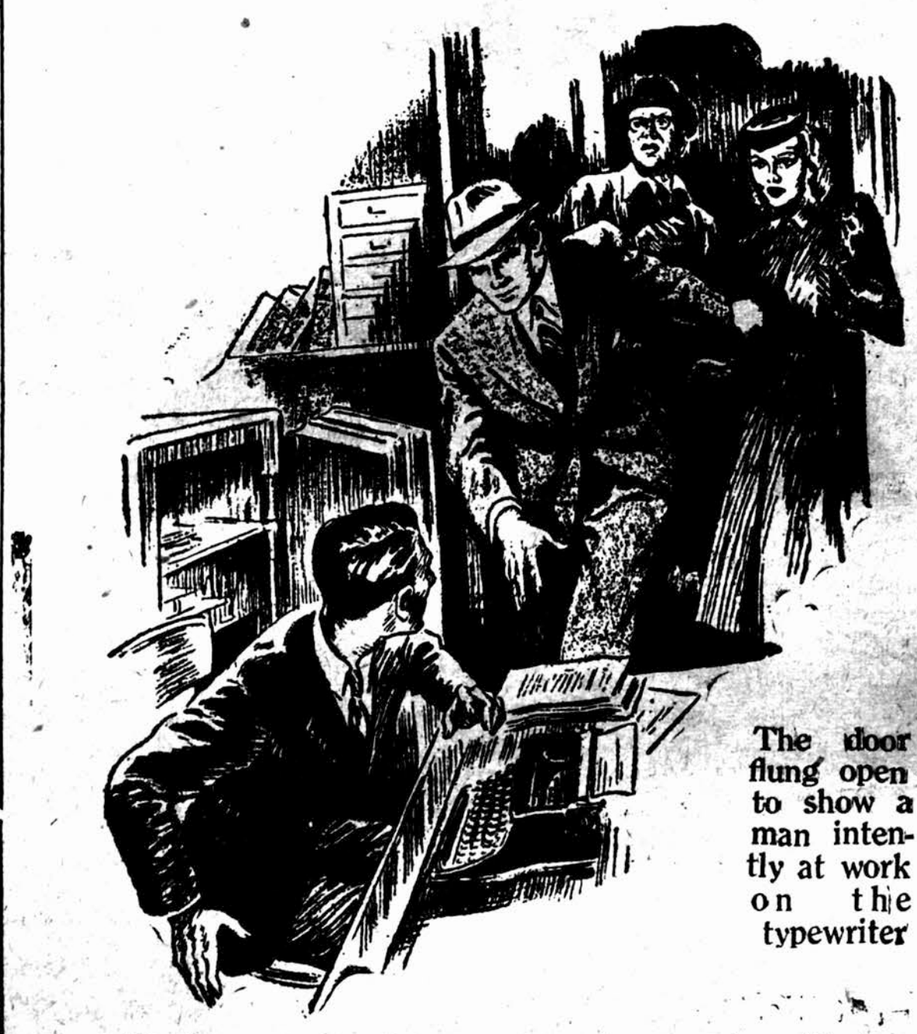
"What about Crosby?"

"He doesn't know the figures. And I didn't finish the job till nearly half-past six, when he had gone. Besides, he was at the cinema. We saw him there."

"That's true," admitted Roddy. "But cheer up, dear: it's bound to work out all right. Just promise me this: next time you send out an important tender let me know. The very same day."

"If there is a next time," said Edna. "I think I shall resign."

"Nonsense! The old man will be apologizing to you this afternoon, you'll see."



The door flung open to show a man intently at work on the typewriter

In the booking-hall of the Elysium, Mr. Crosby, assistant manager of Mannering's, greeted Roddy Marshall effusively. "Great picture this, they tell me. Wouldn't miss it for worlds. You're waiting for Miss Wallace? Lucky fellow. I'm alone worse luck. Well, here she is. I won't play gooseberry. I'll just say good evening and good-bye!"

While Crosby was getting his ticket, Roddy ushered Edna into the two gangway seats he had reserved in the back row. She was looking pale and drawn, with dark circles under the eyes.

"I wish I hadn't come," she whispered. "I don't feel a bit like pictures." Roddy pressed her hand sympathetically, and watched Crosby walk down the aisle and take his seat a long way down.

The news-reel had only just finished and the big film scarcely in its stride when Edna complained again. "That girl under the clock—why does she flash her torch like that? It's so silly. Three times in a circle."

Roddy had seen the signal too. He waited a few seconds, and then spoke in her ear. "We'll go at once Come along, Edna. It's important. I'll explain outside."

He took her swiftly to the cab-rank across the road. "I can't tell you everything now, but I want you to do exactly what I say, darling," he whispered. "Take a taxi to Mr. Mannering's house and give him this note. Keep the taxi waiting till he's read it." She nodded. He kissed her quickly, and hurried away.

Through side streets he hastened till he reached a dark alley facing the office. Here in the shadow he waited patiently watching. Half, an hour went by, and nothing happened. Then a taxi drew up on the other side and Mr. Mannering and Edna stepped out.

"Thanks. Mr. Mannering," said Roddy, crossing over. "I want you to go into the office very quietly, and straight to Miss Wallace's room."

They made no sound as they moved along the corridor. A faint light showed through the glass panel of Edna's door, which Roddy flung open to show a man intently at work on Edna's typewriter.

"Crosby!" shouted Mr. Mannering in astonishment, as Roddy dashed across and snatched from the table the papers he was copying.

"Here you are sir," he said. "The letter and specifications you sent to Hammond's this afternoon. Look, the safe's wide open."

* * *

"I still can't see how you found him out," said Edna when they were celebrating that night.

"Easy as pie. When you told me someone had been using your typewriter I began to think. Only Crosby is allowed keys to the office, and he had many opportunities of getting a duplicate key to your safe. So I began making a few inquiries about him. I learned on the quiet from Pamela Harrison that he'd been putting the money down pretty heavily at racing. Winning too. In fact, that very evening before we lost the Verity contract he had a tenner on a dog that won at seven to one. Unlucky for him, because it cooked his goose."

"For goodness' sake, how?"

"Because the race was at 8.15, and he'd only phoned her a minute before the 'off.' Well, his carefully prepared alibi went. He could'nt be at the cinema, where we saw him, Edna and 'phone Pamela from his seat, could he? He must have had the nerve to 'phone from the office. So I guessed he'd be so cocksure that he'd try the same alibi again to-night."

"And you arranged with that little usherette to keep an eye on him and flash that signal with her torch?"

"Yes, if he left his seat and went out by a side exit. My little girl friends have turned out trumps, haven't they, Edna? I think they ought to be bridesmaids."

"Bridesmaids?"

"You know what you said you'd do if I got the assistant-manager's job. Well, it's vacant now, and you can bet all your coupon clothing books and your bottom drawer as well that it'll be mine to-morrow. Did'nt you hear what Mannering called me. I'd blush to have to say it myself!"

"I'll have whatever he had"

"That new salesman you engaged Ikey isn't no good. The only order he ever got was when a feller told him to get out."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Open Letter To Pearl Buck

By U. D. Shripati Rao

"LET ME NOT BE MISUNDERSTOOD TO SAY THAT I DISCOURAGE MISS BUCK IN HER SINCERE EFFORTS TO GET A COMPLETE PICTURE OF EACH OTHER FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING. I ONLY REMIND HER: "HE WHO WANTS TO DO GOOD, KNOCKS AT THE GATE: "HE WHO LOVES FINDS THE GATE OPEN".

"WITH THIS SPIRIT COURSING IN OUR VEINS, CAN WE JOINTLY SET OURSELVES TO WORK OUT A SCHEME OF COMMON BROTHERHOOD?"

I have been following the Articles of Pearl S. Buck published in all the leading newspapers of India, with great interest. I dare say they are lucid, eloquent and illuminating.

But fine words butter no parsnips in practical life. She has undertaken the goodwill mission of introducing Americans to Indians and wants us to suggest questions condescending to answer them.

It is an irksome and thankless task on both sides and a mere mockery of civilisation and culture until the nations of the West, of which America is the top-dog, cleansed their hearts of the taint of materialism and purged themselves of the deep-rooted and inhuman colour prejudice so ruthlessly demonstrated every day under their very nose. Where is any common ground for discussion unless the West recognised the Universality of the spirit in man regardless of creed or colour of the skin?

We are not much worried over the drunkenness of American youth of which the writer talks with so much apparent frankness. As for the simple rural life of America just as in India, it is nothing new under the sun. The seer-poet, Rabindranath Tagore sounds the note of human pathos in his poem "Toilers" describing their life of idyllic simplicity for ages from generation to generation, while Empires rise and fall. How does such knowledge advance us towards the perception of civilised values and purge us of the major sins of modern civilisation, based as it is on materialism, of the worst type? As H. G. Wells says on New Age's Prospects: "There is no choice before mankind but world-wide control of power and production and world-wide scrapping of our inheritance of hates and aggressions. We are going to spin down this vortex to extinction."

A Dark Continent?

Miss Buck talks of the naivete and innocence of Americans and their utter ignorance of India and her administration under British Rule for over a century and a half. Does she mean that India is still a dark Continent not yet put on the map of the world or that the Americans as a race are illiterate and uneducated? Does she know that there is born in India a great soul like Mahatma Gandhi?

May I commend to her his teachings and message to the world, if she pleads blissful ignorance of him? Does she know that about the middle of last year, Emanuel Cellar wrote to Mahatma Gandhi from America that Britain was spending annually dol 12,000,000 in her country for false propaganda against India? Has she cared to assess the weight behind the statement of such a responsible countryman? If true how does it reflect on the sincerity of purpose of her countrymen to tolerate such vicious propaganda in the name of freedom and democracy of which her countrymen are the acknowledged champions?

Do not her countrymen realise that if they tolerated such propaganda for long, they became responsible for it, unless they were sinless enough to cast the first stone with a clear conscience so as to maintain the integrity of American journalism and to avoid the calumny of other nations? Does she know much libel has been levelled against a country that proudly claims among her sons and daughters such outstanding personalities as Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sir S. Radhakrishnan? Has she acquainted herself with their lectures and writings? Anyway I gave a few extracts from their thoughts, which are a message to the world

A Philosopher's Warning

This is from one of the latest lectures of Sir Radhakrishnan: "We must work for the fullest development of human personality and the defence of human liberty. In a spirit of humility and repentance in the consciousness that all nations and Governments wronged their weaker victims when they had the power and got the chance, we should work for a world in which national freedom will be safe and individuals will have the right to think and act according to the light in them.

We require Statesmen who will take a moral view of politics and not politicians with their fixed habits and orthodox diplomacy who let us drift into the disasters of this War. We cannot correct evil while we are ourselves evil and cannot reform others until we are remade from within. Great things are accomplished by human worth rather than by legal documents. While demanding freedom for nations let us not surrender the conscience of humanity.

Humanity is the goal and nations are convenient administrative units and their subordinate character should never be overlooked. We must cultivate the science of human relationships and learn to live together and work together."

No person should, by reason of his race or colour, be deprived of the essential things due to him or her as a human being. There are countries under the control of the Allied Nations where the coloured people are treated as commodities much less valuable than cattle. President Roosevelt said: 'Racial strife renders us suspect abroad.'"

May I piously hope that Miss Buck will contact such a true and typical son of India as Sir S. Radhakrishnan during his forthcoming visit to America and give him an opportunity to apprise her countrymen of the seamy but true side of British Rule in India?

Common Brotherhood

When one country wants to understand another, it is on the thoughts of the best men and women of the respective countries that our attention must be focussed to solve the complex and knotty porblems of the modern age when the necessity is greatest for us to live up to the ideals of a world brotherhood. How does the drunkenness of the rabble or the simplicity of an agricultural life interest us, before mightier issues?

Let me not be misunderstood to mean that I discourage Miss. Buck in her sincere efforts to get a complete picture of each other for a better understanding. I only remind her: "He who wants to do good, knocks at the gate; he who loves finds the gate open". With the spirit coursing in our veins can we jointly set ourselves to work out a scheme of common brotherhood? Here are the sad experiences of an indefatigable daughter of India in the person of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, who, in the course of a public lecture at Lucknow (N. India) on the 10th of February said on the question of Freedom of Asiatic Countries:

"The prospect of a post-war world is dark. The attitude of Big Powers towards one another is one of jealousy, suspicion and selfishness. Their economic life has been shattered. Whenever the question of independence of an Asiatic Power or any ticklish question concerning a smaller Power came before any international conference, it was sidetracked. In San Francisco, I had to raise the question of India's independence outside the conferenc. India was not represented in any conference but when the question of voting came, the British actuated by selfish motives, called representatives from India who were nothing but yesmen."

Crux Of Matter

In view of these facts, could Miss Buck suggest any effective means of strengthening the common bonds of union on the vital problems of civilised life between America and India or could she only shout with Rudyard Kipling.

"East is East
And West is West
And never the twain shall meet".

This is the crux of the matter and the only way for us to know her countrymen, on all sides.

Alexander the Great, asked Diogenes, the Philosopher who lived in a barrel as to what he could do for him. Diogenes sharply replied: "Only for you to stand out of my light". So also Emanuel Cellar wrote to Mahatma Gandhi to suggest if he could do anything in America to help the cause of Indians. The Mahatma wrote back to say "Only for you to stand out of our freedom struggle."

Would Miss Buck permit me to acquaint her with a bit of the metaphysical conception of civilized values of Mahatma Gandhi, which is almost prophetic? Under the caption "Harijan Revived" Mahatmaji writes: "Many readers, including English and American had all along felt a void. They wanted my reaction in terms of truth and non-violence to the various events happening in India, if not in the world. I wished to satisfy this desire. There have been cataclysmic changes in the world. Shall I adhere to my faith in truth and non-violence? Has not the atom exploded that faith?"

"Not only has it not done so, but it has clearly demonstrated to me that the twins constitute the mightiest force in the world. Before it the Atom Bomb has no effect. The two opposing forces are wholly different in kind, the one moral and spiritual, the other physical and material. The one is infinitely superior to the other, which by its very nature has an end. The force of the spirit is ever progressive and endless. Its full expression makes it unconquerable in the world. In saying this I know I have said nothing new. I merely bear witness to the fact. There is more. That force resides in everybody—man, woman, child, irrespective of the colour of the skin. Only in many it lies dormant, but it is capable of being awakened by judicious training."

"It is further to be observed that without the recognition of this truth and a due effort to realise it, there is no escape from self-destruction. The remedy lies in every individual training himself irrespective of response by the neighbours.

Teaching Of Upanishads

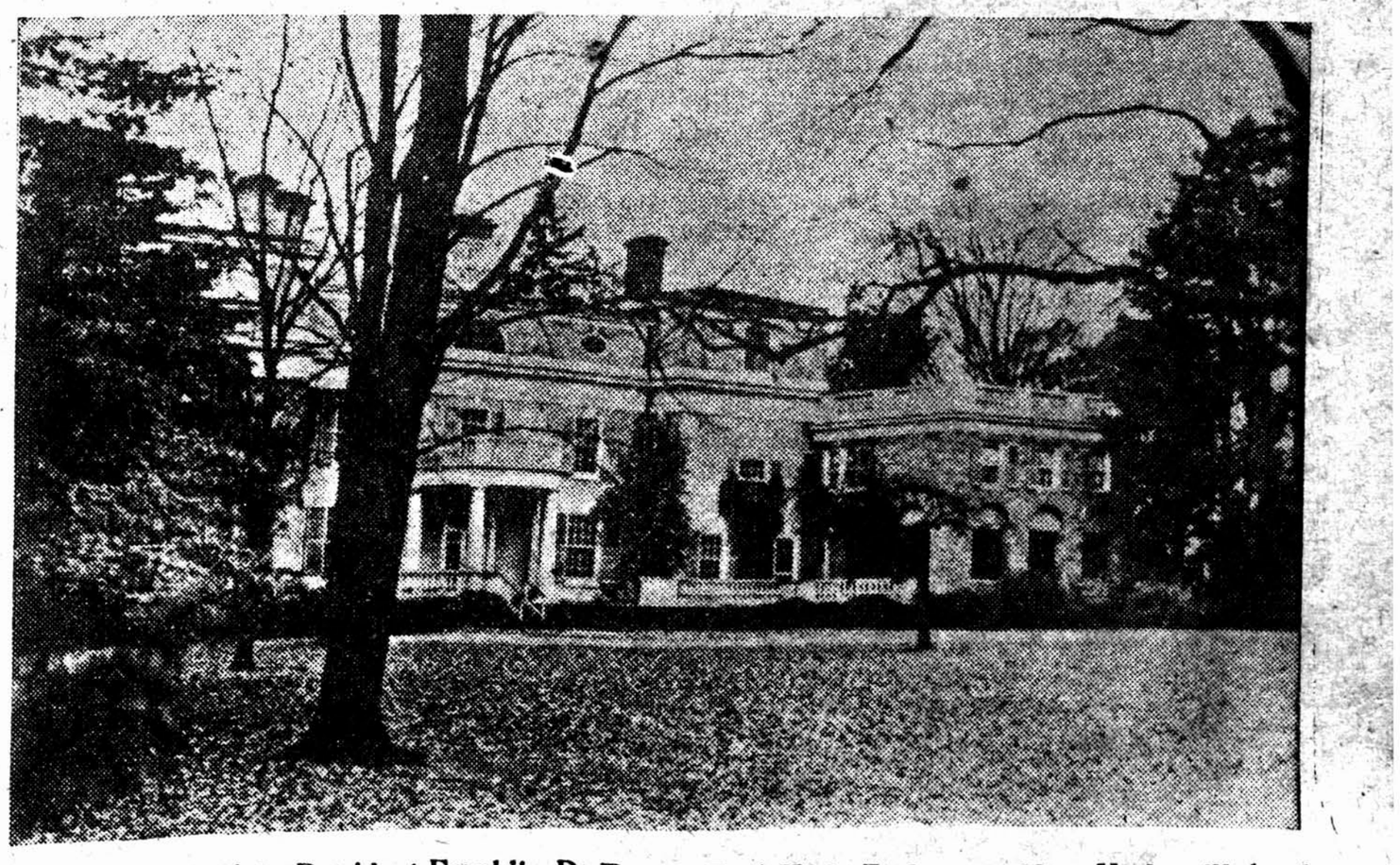
"Peace is 'true' and not conflict. Love is 'true' and not hatred; and Truth is the One, not the disjointed multitude,"—this sums up the contents of Tagore's religion in his approach to life and life's problems. Writes Rabindranath:—"Where our self is illuminated with the light of love, then the negative aspect of its separateness with others loses its finality, and then our relationship with others is no longer that of competition and conflict, but of sympathy and cooperation."

"I feel strongly that this, for us, is the teaching of the Upanishads and that this teaching is very much needed in the present age for those who boast of the freedom enjoyed by their nations, using that freedom for building up a dark world of spiritual blindness, where the passions of greed and hatred are allowed to roam unchecked having for their allies deceitful diplomacy and a world-wide propaganda of falsehood, where the soul remains eaged and the self battens upon the decaying flesh of its victims. The most formidable among the enemies of human unity is greed. Greed is being enthroned by organised power under expedient names. Never before in history has the human race been subjected to such planned and ruthlessly engineered pursuit of racial selfishness."

Would the West heed the clarion call of these seers and prophets of India before the world is overtaken by annihilation and total destruction that is staring us in the face, in an age of a feverish atomic race, whose pace is being speeded up from day to day and hour to hour? "Is this Peace"?—thunders Sir S. Radhakrishnan. The rumbling echoes whisper—it is only a truce! "Though the guns are silent for the present, the earth is shaking with the rivalries of strategic and social systems which have not found an equilibrium."

Perhaps Miss Buck feels the odds are in favour of her country. It is for Time to judge and to prove whether it is the Almighty or the mighty dollar that is to rule the roost!

NEW U. S. NATIONAL SHRINE



The home of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park near New York will be dedicated as a national historic site on April 12, 1946, the first anniversary of the former President's death. President Truman will deliver the principal dedication address, and Mrs. Roosevelt will deliver an address donating the property to the U.S. Government.

When The Cinema Was Born

JUBILEE OF FIRST SHOW IN BRITAIN

By A Special Correspondent

Early in February, 1896, the first commercial showing of the cinema as we know it to-day was given in London. About eighteen months before the first Edison kinetescopes had come to Britain—they were first on public view in New York in April, 1894—but these machines were "peep-shows", and since Edison was opposed to the development of screen projected moving pictures on the grounds that they would never be able to make money because so many people could see them at the same time, it is probable that the cinema would have been longer in coming but for the enterprise of the French Lumiere brothers.

THREE IN ONE

They were photographic manufacturers of Lyons and took out a patent for their machine in February, 1895. It was called the cinematographe" and thus gave us our word for mo'ing pictures. The machine was at once a camera, printing device and projector. In contrast with the tremendous cameras hitherto used in getting moving pictures, it was portable and made possible the photography of outdoor scenes. It projected the pictures on a screen and, incidentally, set the standard for the modern rate of projection—Edison had projected at the rate of 48 frames a second, three times as fast.

In December, 1895, Louis Lumiere organised the first public performance of his moving pictures in the basement of a Paris Boulevarde cafe. It cost 20 sous (10d) to get in and the performance lasted twenty minutes. The total takings were 35 francs which suggests only about 170 people saw it. But the news of the performance spread like wild-fire and from the leading capitals of the world came requests for performances. In Britain, the Regent Street Polytechnic asked the Brothers Lumiere to repeat their exhibition and M. Lumiere sent M. Trewey, the first screen comedian to London to give a show on February, 20th.

M. Trewey was a good showman and the performance was a great success. Amongst the forty foot long films shown were "Breakfast on the Lawn" and "Arrival of a Train in a Country Station." Both these films have been preserved—they were reprinted on non-flam stock for a visit of M. Lumiere for a "repeat" performance at the Polytechnic in 1936 and they are included in the new film "Echo of Applause" which tells the fifty year long story of moving pictures.

THEATREOGRAPH

On the same day in 1896, Mr. R. W. Paul, a London manufacturer of scientific instruments, was giving a demonstration of his projector which he called the Theatreograph at Finsbury Technical College only a mile or two away. The theatreograph attracted great attention and he had offers from a leading impresario who, although he thought public interest in moving pictures would last only a few weeks, wanted to take advantage of the publicity. The films were shown at a small hall at Olympia in the next month and played to capacity at six pence a time. The Theatreograph was not technically so good as the cinematographe, but it continued to compete with it for some time, an engagement originally for two weeks at the Alhambra eventually running to two years.

Thus motion pictures began their commercial career in Britain, although it was to be many years before they became a major form of entertainment, something more than a turn in a variety programme. The Lumiere machines were sent all over the world, the forerunner of the many thousands of cinemas that were to be built—it was not until about 1906 with fire regulations that special halls began to appear in numbers.

The Lumieres, of course, were great pioneers, but they benefited from the work of many others. Lumiere himself in 1936, asked to comment on the celebrations of the 40th anniversary shrugged his shoulders and said "On exaggere mes merites." We can trace the beginnings of the cinema to Peter Mark Roget who 120 years ago first studied the theory of the persistence of vision with moving objects, the phenomena on which the whole "deception" of the moving picture depends. We should have to include Baron Uchatius who projected pictures mounted on the rim of a disc onto a screen in 1853, the many pioneers of photography and notably George Eastman whose celluloid film opened up the possibilities of a really satisfactory instrument.

MOVEMENT OF HORSE'S LEGS!

Then there is Stanford, the Californian sportsman who wanted to know what movements horses' legs really made when they galloped, Muybridge who made moving pictures of horses for him, Edison who spent a fortune on research and failed to clear millions largely because he does not seem to have realised the possibilities of screen projection. There is William Friese-Greene whose Patent No. 10131 issued in June, 1889 is reckoned by many to be the "master patent" of motion pictures, but who failed to commercialise it and died in poverty. And there are men whose names are hardly known, like Jean Le Rot, the American who in 1893 built a projector remarkably like a modern one but realised its value too late. Scores of men contributed something to the perfecting of the cinema as we know it to-day.

One of the most remarkable who might well have snatched the triumph from the Lumiere brothers if he had lived was Augustin Le Prince, commemorated only by a bronze tablet erected in 1930 on the Leeds building where he had his workshop. The story of Le Prince is one of the most astonishing in the history of invention. He was a Frenchman who became an artist. He met a Yorkshireman, John R. Whitley, son of the founder of the firm of Whitley Partners, brassfounders of Leeds. The founder, Joseph Whitley, was an inventive man who was attracted to Le Prince. The Frenchman became designer to the firm, married Joseph Whitley's sister in 1869 and after absences from Leeds for the Franco-Prussian war and for work for the firm in the U.S.A., he settled down to develop the moving picture process which had been inspired by Muybridge's photographs of a horse in action.

AFFAIRE LE PRINCE

In October, 1888 Le Prince took moving pictures of friends and relatives in Leeds and of Leeds traffic from a window. The coming of celluloid film solved many of Le Prince's difficulties and by 1890 he had camera and projector advanced enough to consider their exploitation in the U.S.A. He sent off his apparatus, then went for a brief visit to France before sailing. On September, 16th, 1890 his brother saw him into the Paris train at Dijon. From that moment he was never heard of again. Not only Le Prince, but his luggage and personal papers completely disappeared. The most careful inquiries never revealed anything.

Looking back, it was from the point of view of the cinema a tragedy. It was six years before the Lumiere show and who knows what Le Prince might have done in those six years? By the time his wife was able to presume death and control the patents, others had gone ahead. Le Prince, like so many other pioneers of the cinema but for a different reason, never made a penny out of it.

Costly Relations

HERE are the loathsome rat, his cousin the rabbit, and that unwelcome relation, the squirrel. What is the connection between them and the British chemical industry? All rodents are the enemies alike of the farmer and fruit grower, the market gardener and merchant. The damage they do has been estimated at many lakhs of rupees a year — and almost all of this is foodstuffs. It is characteristic of rodents that they destroy even more than they devour. Thus rats not only eat the grain in stack and granary; they render an even greater quantity unfit for human consumption by fouling it. Besides eating the eggs and young of birds, squirrels play havoc in orchard and garden, wantonly nipping off fruit or vegetables and laying by stores which they often forget all about. All such pests must be ruthlessly kept down and it is here that the British research chemist and the chemical factory enter, by evolving new and more effective ways of attacking them. To trapping, snaring and shooting have been added methods of chemical warfare. Rats are poisoned by the use of baits containing such chemicals as arsenic, phosphorus, zinc phosphide, barium carbonate and red squill. They can also be gassed with sulphur dioxide or the exhaust gas (carbon monoxide) of car or motorcycle. Far the most humane as well as efficient way of exterminating rodents is by cyanide-gas poisoning. It is also safe and simple — a level tablespoonful of cyanide dust is placed in the entrance to the burrow, which is then sealed with earth. The rodents within are rapidly and painlessly killed. As for the squirrel, the best two methods of settling accounts remain trapping and shooting. But in the total war against rodent pests, chemical warfare is most effective

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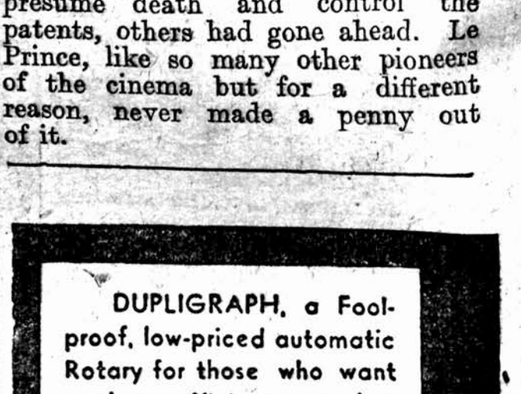


Dupligraph

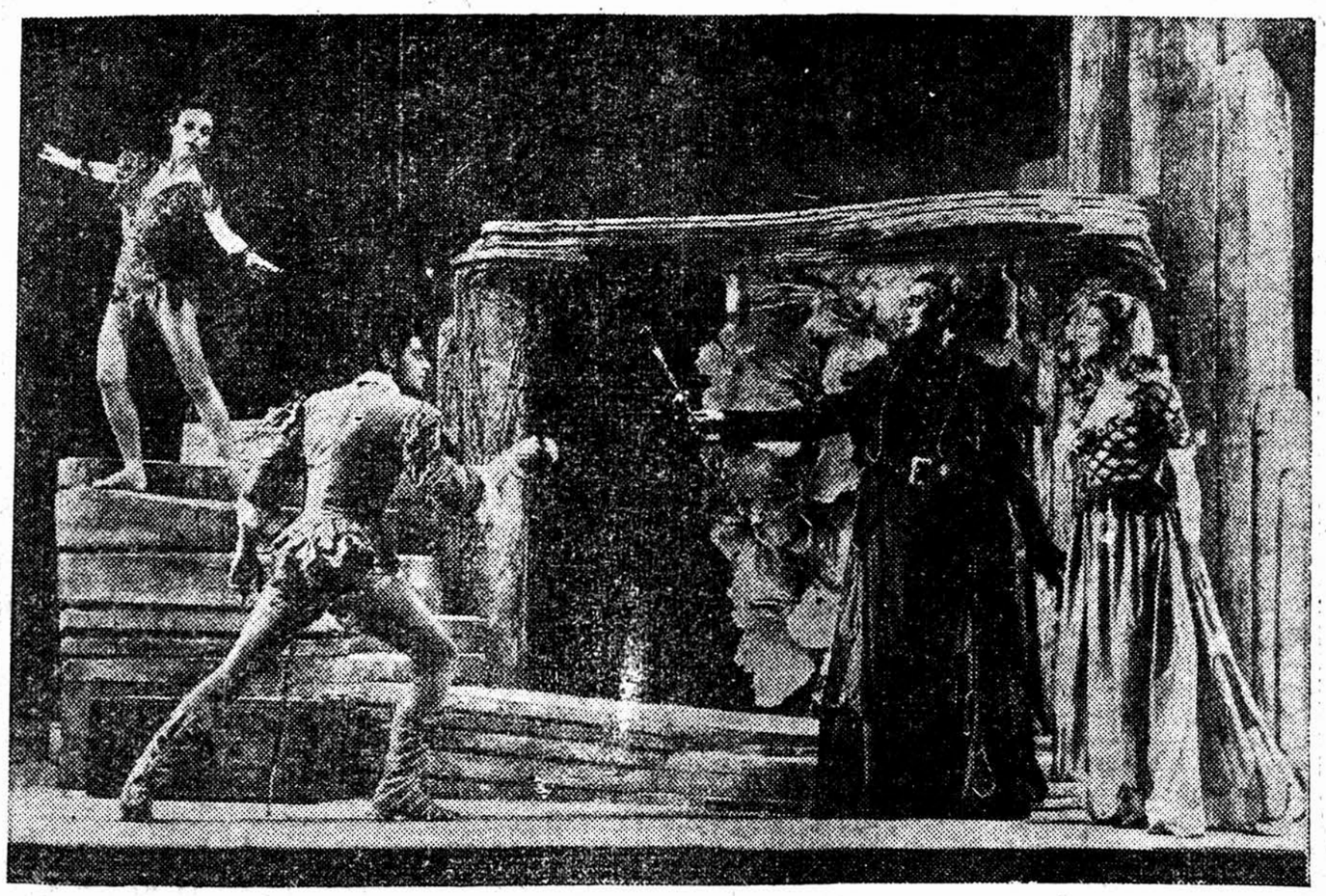
ROTARY DUPLICATORS

SHOURIE BROTHERS

PREMIER MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA OF ROTARY DUPLICATING MACHINES

McLEOD ROAD, LAHORE.

NO STENILS — NO INKS — NO GELETINE



Shakespeare's "The Tempest", with a distinguished cast including Vera Zorina, Arnold Moss and Canada Lee, is presented at the New York City Centre, municipally operated theatre which offers drama, opera, ballet and symphony for its third season. "The Tempest" is given exactly as it was presented commercially but prices at the City Centre are within reach of the average worker. Last year about 600,000 persons witnessed performances at the Centre.

New York People's Theatre

The success of the third season of the New York City Center, municipal theatre of drama, music, opera and ballet, is proving beyond doubt that a low-priced, high-quality, non-commercial theater is a vital part of the life of a city.

Not only have audiences and critics been enthusiastic, but the early presentations of the 1945–1946 season have had to be extended by popular demand. The season opened on September 9, 1945, with a two-week programe of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. On September 27 the City Center Opera began its performances which were so well received that they continued for 14 days more than the planned five weeks. Simultaneously a concert programe by the New York City Symphony, directed by Leonard Bernstem, has been given four times each month, at late afternoon hours.

Bernstein, the 27-year-old conductor whose virtuosity won the critics when he made his debut two seasons ago, replaced Leopold Stokowski who directed the City Symphony during the 1944—1945 season, when the orchestra gave 12 performances of six programmes. For the current season the orchestra offers 12 programes each repeated once during the year. The season began in October, 1945, and continues through the end of March, 1946.

Drama at the Center during the 1944—1945 season was represented by Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard;" "Harriet," an American historical drama starring Helen Hayes and based on the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of the world-famous "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" "Othello" with Paul Robeson and Jose Ferrer; and several other plays. For the 1945—1946 season, "The Tempest," one of Shakespeare's best known plays, with Vera Zorina, noted dancer, and Canada Lee, renownd Negro actor, was the first play presented.

The week from Christnas to New Year's Day found the City Center presenting a joint recital by Paul Draper, dancer, and Larry Adler, world-famous harmonica player, with his band. This was a notable success, as in a former season.

With its own opera company and symphony orchestra and with the 40-week programe of ballet, drama and other attractions, the City Center is fulfilling a long-cherished dream of a theater belonging to the people and offering its rich programe at prices no higher than those for motion pictures at metropolitan picture houses. During the 1943—1944 season, the first at city Center, almost 350,000 persons attended the performances. The second season, covering 40 weeks, was presented to audiences totalling approximately 600,000 persons and the current season bids fair to surpass that record.

PROJECT BEGUN DURING WAR

The idea of City Center was put forward several years ago by leaders in education, labor and civic life in New York City. When the United States entered the war, the actual opening of such a theater seemed remote, although the plans were almost complete.

"The chances of establishing a music and drama center became slimmer and slimmer,' said the then mayor of New York, Fiorello H. LaGuardia. "It was almost shelved along with other post-war projects. However, in the spring of 1943 a nine-story building with an auditorium seating, 2,800, which had belonged to a fraternal organization, came into the possession of the city through default of taxes. Here, the municipal authorities decided, was an unexpected opportunity to establish the music and drama center.

Under the direction of Newhold Morris, president of the City Ceouncil a non-profit corporation was formed to organize the project and to provide funds for pre-opening expenses. The incorporators included leaders of labour unions such as the National Maritime Union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and the American Federation of Musicians, together with a large group of persons distinguished in the arts or leading educational, philanthropic and professional groups. Once it was opened, the centre became self-supporting.

The aim was to build "a great municipal theatre creating a program of extraordinary interest and variety, presented to an audience from among unions, schools, colleges, professional groups, educational and philanthropic societies and government employees." To reach these groups in particular, blocks of 100 or more coupons, good for any type of performance, were sold to organizations at a discount. At the end of the season it was found that of the persons using these coupons, 75 per cent had never before witnessed a "live theater" production. "Tickets are also sold, of course, to the general public.

STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN CITY THEATER

High-school and college students in particular were made to feel that it was their theater. Before the opening, editors of school papers representing 250,000 students gathered with the mayor to hear about the project and to tell him their ideas of what such a center should provide.

In January, 1944, a month after the center opened, the 80-piece New York City Symphony was organized under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, the conductor who donated his services to the center. Stokowski chose the best musicians obtainable. A quarter of the orchestra members are women. "His desire to make this new venture an ideal expression of the art of music charged the atmosphere with a sincerity and an earnestness of purpose truly noble," said the critic of The New York TIMES after the orchestra's first performance.

In the 1944–1945 season the Center's production of "Tosca" was rated higher than that of the Metropolitan Opera, and this season's "Carmen" was described by Olin Downes, music critic of The New York **Times**, as the best he had ever seen. The Center's production of "Carmen" features Todd Duncan, Negro baritone, in the role of Escamillo, the first time a Negro artist has played a leading role in opera. Not only were his appearances, in "Carmen" and as Tonio in "Pagliacci," greeted by full houses but **Time** magazine listed Dunean's voice among "the best in the United States or any other country." **Newsweek's** music critic wrote that "as a singing operative actor, he retains all the deep theatrical sense which made his Porgy so unforgettable (in the Gershwin operetta 'Porgy and Bess')."

NEW BALLETS INTRODUCED

The ballet program for the 1945–1946 season offers many of the familiar pieces such as "Les Sylphides," "L'apres-Midi d'un Faune," "Scheherezade," and also presented premieres of several new works including "Concerto Barocco," "Comedia Balletica" and others. During the 1945 presentations at the City Center the Ballet Russe offered among its new dance dramas "Frankie and Johnny", a modern work based on the old popular American song; "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" from the Moiere play; "Mozartiana," and "Ballet Imperial." Among the new ballets of American origin in both material and form is "Rodeo," based on the western American festival of stunt-riding and feats of horsemanship, with choreography by Agnes de Mille.

Another popular program series was presented by the American Ballad Singers, a chorus under the direction of Elie Siegmeister, 33-year-old American composer and folk-song collector. They sang songs of the people, some of which are nationally known, others which were heretofore heard only in certain localities or among particular groups of workers.

The director of the center is Harry Friedgut, born and educated in Canada, who became a U.S. citizen

(Continued on Page 6)

Ballet programs, by Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, are among the most popular presentations of New York's City Centre, Here are Alexandra Danilova and Leon Dielian, featured performers of the ballet.

War And Creative Activity

By. Rajendra Shankar

Art has expressed and recorded in most touching, tangible and instructive form all that life passionately lives and dies for, all that interests and helps life in its evolution and growth.

From primitive times to modern we see how art has expressed the fears, desires, aspirations, achievements, happiness and ideologies of a time and place. From the primal twilight of the first dawn of creation to the present times, man's artistic activities have followed the trend of life and its progress.

The evaluation of a form of art is only possible and just when considered in context to the upsurge of life, its ebb and flow, on which art forms of that period have been fed and reared. Whenever a strong tradition has held sway, old forms have hampered the growth of new expressions and the resultant effect has been a weak copy of the past uninspired by the reality of the present. A change in the art expressions reflects but a change in the sense of beauty flowering on the plant of self-admiration and egoism inherent in human nature that finds an outlet in its urge towards a realisation through all outward basic and superficial needs of the time. From the picture of the primitive man hunting and hunted, killing, eating and mating, to the present life of towns and villages, seaside and spas, steam and combustion engines, electricity and night flying, cosmic rays and atom bombs, the corresponding change in creative activity is not only evident but inevitable.

ANCIENT LEGACY

Art being the mouth-piece of life and its surroundings, finds inspiration everywhere. War which is a necessary and dominating spirit of life, whether raging inside the artise or outside on the battle fields, has contributed in a great measure to the most beautiful ideas, to the most gruesome tragedies and to the promulgation of new ideologies and doctrines expressed tensely and vividly through art in a form that could be effortless received and deeply felt.

Kings who ruled India were great warriors themselves and being lovers of art, gave a great impetus to artistic creative activity by patronising and appreciating the works of promising and celebrated artists, and thus kept up a great tradition of royal patronage unbroken from the time of Vikramaditya, Chola, Pallava and Pandya kings which was followed by the Moghul and Maratha rulers, and is still kept up in some form or other in the native states of today. Much as it might seem removed from the serene and peaceful atmosphere in which art must thrive, war, hunting and play of arms, which form the chief pastime of warrior races, have given, even in the surviving relics of today, dances all over India with swords, sticks, lances, kurki, bows and arrows.

The episode of Rama marching at the head of his army to fight and vanquish Ravana still forms the most thrilling item of the yearly Ramaleela celebrations. In Malabar the "Velakali" is a superb type of dancing depicting warriors at fight. The fighting scenes in "Kathakali", dance drama of Malabar and the masked dancers of Seraikella, Orissa, exhibit some of the most remarkable movements existing. All over India displays of sword dances, lathi-play, wrestling and acrobatics take place on particular occasions and thus contribute both to the thrill of the audience and the health and physical fitness of the participants.

MUSIC TOO

Music too has been fed by wars. Feeling that boils the blood and sends shivers of thrill and pulsations of activity lending lightness to the marching feet, grief that wrings the heart with moaning groans of the wounded or the heart-rending wailings of the bereaved, hope that restores faith in the treading of the path of righteousness, patriotism that extolls love for the country and its people to fight for, religion that inspires to convert or extirpate the unbelievers, wisdom that pleads renunciation to reconcile oneself to loss and defeat or to spurn the bane of attachment when brought face to face with the grim realities of life and its brief temporal tenure, form the bedrock of art and supply themes treated in music and songs to give expression to the subjective reactions of conflicting emotions. "Vande Matram" and "Delli Chalo" were composed to inspire valiant fighters for the motherland.

Modern war has given a new trend in literature and a new orientation in art. Famine, suffering, torture of prisoners and soul harrowing deeds of bravery form themes for ballets and movies. New grounds are being broken in the history of art and literature. Uday Shankar was the first to stage two entirely new types of ballets through his eclectic school of dancing: 'Rhythm of Life' dealing with political and economic life, and 'Labour and Machinery', the fight between man, the living creative being, and man, the automaton and machine-ridden beast. His new and unique attempt of the gigantic shadow-play depicted episodes from Ramayan dealing mostly with fighting scenes to give more life and animation to the shadows.

INDIA IMMORTAL.

The People's Theatre Association has already staged ballets dealing with present day problems and their latest, 'India Immortal', sweeping across the vast vista of past glory to the future hope in unity, is a great pointer to the possible trend in Indian ballets. War forced them to use sack-cloth which has yielded undreamt-of possibilities. Congress Sahitya Sangha staged 'Awakening' recently in Calcutta, a dance-drama in eight acts depicting India's struggle for freedom. The stage and screen are lining up new productions with new themes of liberty and freedom, patriotism and justice, caused directly due to conditions brought in by the war, the insecure condition of human life, and its established principles so ruthlessly shattered.

Human nature, relieved of all cultural inhibitions and social restraints, simmers with primitive instincts and utter savagery. Artists saw this on the battle fields, in trenches, under rain of bombs, amid blackouts, hunger, robbery and hoarding, in all grim and revolting realism. It was a volcanic eruption, the lava of indiscriminate slaughter, pestilence, starvation, greed, raping, lies and counter lies on one side and the isolated but not too infrequent instances of heroism, sacrifice and justice on the other that fascinated them, moved them emotionally to write, compose, model and paint. Musicians and dancers grouped together to entertain the fighters, writers and poets poured down their feelings, liquidating high and low to the common factor of humanity in its nude and rebellious exuberance.

ANOTHER SPELL

Ensa and other wartime entertainment organisations all over the world for concerts, dances, dramas, variety shows and films clearly indicate what war and its consequent repurcussions eject out in the form of art. Out of a great deal of chaff and mere nonsense of temporary utility will shape out interesting forms. Out of the thousand new aspirants who got a break a few will survive and prove an acquisition to the world of art. Out of the many film producers and directors sprung overnight with the magical touch of hoarded profits there might be a few with talents who will prove valuable. A tremendous lot is yet to come of which time alone will asses the intrinsic merit and quality, during a period of peace.

The Rishis and seers in India trained and sublimated desires and emotions, starved the stomach, tortured the body, fighting constantly and sincerely with natural and instinctive urges to gain mastery over the mind, body and emotions, and have thus been able to leave behind an unperishable legacy to the world. Waging, unlike the Rishis, an outward war, the fighters of India have not only contributed to the political, social and economic conditions of India, but through their valour, victories and sacrifices have left behind a code of dignified action and outlook in life as sung in ballads, treasured in paintings, carved in sculptures, immortalised in epics, history and drama and thus crystalised into a permanent and enduring orm of beauty and instruction preserved, for generations that follow, through the medium of art.

Though Greece, Egypt, Babylon, Assyria and Phoenicia have all contributed to the sum total of human thought and achievement, China and India have also contributed their mite. And today, thanks to the efforts of their fighters in all spheres of life, when all these great civilizations have passed out of the lime-

India looks with a gleam of vital interest to the exuberance of approaching freedom, of another spell of creative activity born out of the struggle for independence.

light, India and China still go on. Emaciated but not dead, India looks with a gleam of vital interest to the exuberance of approaching freedom, of another spell of creative activity, born out of the struggle for independence.

NEW YORK PEOPLES' THEATRE

(Continued from Page 5)

in 1927. He had been educational and executive director of the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of the United States, and director of a civic musical organization in the state of New Jersey.

Mr. Friedgut has outlined some of the plans for the center's future: the establishment of student concerts for high-school boys and girls who will write program notes, make posters and plan programs; and the organization of a classic repertory theater, a ballet company, a children's theater, a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta company, modern dance groups and chamber music societies. "We visualize a center here for all the musical and dramatic arts," he said.

Commenting on the successful first season of the Center, LaGuardia said: "I have no doubt the day is coming when we shall have municipal centers of music and drama throughout the country.

Variety artist: "Could you do with a performing jackass?"

Theatrical magnate: "Well, show me what you can do."

Two Headed Baby Which Lived 50 Hours

On the afternoon of New Year's Day at the Selly Oak Hospital in Birmingham, England, a strange baby girl was born to a discharged American soldier and his English wife. The baby had two normally shaped heads, two necks, two stomachs and two sets of lungs, all joined to a single body. Each head breathed, ate and cried independently of the other. After 50 hours and 35 minutes of living in her strange double world, the child died

The bicephalic (two-headed) child, known as a coalescent twin, was the result of an imperfect separation of the fertilized egg. If separation had been complete, twins would have resulted. Here the separation was not enough to allow the formation of two distinct bodies as occurs in Siamese twins. The structure of the heads, however, was complete in every detail The baby, born prematurely, is a medical rarity. Most bicephalic twins die at birth "life".

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A TALK WITH GANDHI

By H. N. Brailsford

"I came away with the sense that I had been talking to a brave man who has the courage to believe that human society can be built only on moral principles. Amid our preoccupations over military perils he stands aloof and repeats with unshaken faith, his creed that safety is attainable only when men learn to treat each other as brothers and equals. No lesser means will avail."

When last I was in Poona, Gandhi was a prisoner and I was not allowed to meet him. Then, the town, gloomy and angry, was involved in a general strike. Today, it is celebrating the spring carnival in a mood of gaiety.

Gandhi in his turn was happy when I met him, for Mr. Attlee's speech in the Indian debate had just opened the road to independence. He looked well and very much less than his age. He talked easily without a trace of tension. His manner was never solemn and, often, he relaxed in a humorous chuckle. In a way hard to define, one felt that this man was speaking for India. Though his moral stature lifts him high above the average man, he interprets what is typical and enduring in this nation's outlook. He warned me, none theless, that he would be speaking only for 'himself' and not for the Congress.

Our talk took its start from the Prime Minister's recognition of India's right to choose independence. This Gandhi welcomed and not only this but the whole tone of the speech. "But I can't forget," he went on, "that the story of Britain's connection with India is a tragedy of unfulfilled promises and disappointed hopes. We must keep an open mind. A seeker of truth will never begin by discounting his opponent's statement as unworthy of trust. So I am hopeful, and, indeed, no responsible Indian feels otherwise. This time I believe that the British mean business. But the offer has come suddenly. Will India be jerked into independence? I feel today like a passenger who has been hoisted in a basket-chair on to a ship's deck in a stormy sea and has not yet found his feet. There should have been some psychological preparation, but even now it is not too late. The tide of bitterness had risen high and that is not good for the soul. The last two months should have been filled with generous gestures. This is a milestone not only in India's history and Britain's but in the history of the whole world."

BIG TOUCH MISSED

Gandhi's meaning was clear. The British Government had done the right thing, but in its manner of doing it, he missed the big touch. When I asked him for concrete illustrations, he chose two. The release of the political prisoners had been gradual and was still incomplete. "There was no danger to fear. If independence is coming, would these men have opposed it? A complete amnesty would have captured the people's imagination. When you are about to transfer power you should do it boldly."

He went on to speak of the Salt Tax. "Its abolition would be a gesture the poorest peasant could understand. It would mean even more to him than independence itself. Salt in this climate is a necessity of life, like air and water. He needs it for himself, his cattle and his land. This monopoly will go the instant we get independence. Then, why not abolish it today? By such acts the Government could have created a feeling among the masses that the new era has already dawned."

So much for the preparation for independence. I now reminded Gandhi that many Englishmen find it hard to understand why Indians prefer independence to Dominion Status. His answer was startling. "There was a time when I used to swear by Dominion Status and actually preferred it to independence. That was my attitude during the first World War. I even used, in writing to Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of those days, an expression that has often been quoted against me. I want to evoke in the Indian breast the same loyalty to the British crown that there is in the breast of an Englishman.

AN ENGLISH FOOTBALLER CONVERTED HIM.

It was an English footballer who converted me to independence," With a laugh Gandhi explained that he was referring to C. F. Andrews, who had been a notable athlete at Cambridge as well as a don. Gandhi added: "Andrews made me understand the significance of the King-Emperor's title. The British King is King also in the Dominions but he is the Emperor of India. India alone makes the Empire. The Dominions are peopled by your cousins. But, we Indians, with our different culture and traditions, can never belong to the British family. We may belong to a world-wide family of nations, but first we must cease to be under-dogs. So I set myself to win independence. You may object that by so doing I am throwing away the protection of the British army and navy. India would not need them, if she were truly non-violent. If in the glow of freedom, she could live up to that creed, no power on earth would ever cast an evil eye upon her. That would be India's crowning glory and her contribution to the world's progress.

"If only Englishmen could follow this argument of mine, they would make their offer of independence in a different tone altogether. Today, they insist that Dominion Status is the best gift they can possibly bestow: still, if Indians do choose independence, they shall have it. No, that is the wrong attitude. I should like to hear Englishmen saying: "For the world's sake and for ours, as well as your own, you shall have independence today, even as we have it."

With some sense of incongruity, for I was descending to a lower level, I now asked Gandhi to face the anxities of his English listeners and tell them whether Indian independence would make for Britain's security and the world's.

He answered that the British need never fear an independent India. If they leave India as willing friends, she, in her turn, will always remain friendly. But Britain, I told him, might hope for some assurance of friendship. Would an independent India be willing to enter into an alliance with Britain?

Gandhi's answer came promptly. "Supposing India said no. Would you make the recognition of India's independence contingent upon her entering into an alliance with Britain? If you did that, it would immediately lower the value of your offer and rob it of all grace. The proper attitude is to meet India's claims as a matter of right, even if she wanted to be unfriendly and pay you back in your own coin. No calculations entered into the British mind, when they settled with the Boers at the end of a bloody war, and the Boers have stayed friends ever since."

LEARN TO BE BRAHMINS

I replied that Britain has made up her mind to end the coercive connection with India. But, living as she does in a perilous world, it is inevitable that she should ask the question whether, as an ally in a defensive war, she would be entitled to use India's strategic bases and ports against the aggressor. If that question were asked in no bargaining spirit, could India give a reassuring reply?

"Englishmen", Gandhi answered, "must learn to be Brahmins, not banias." The bania I should explain is the trader, or as Napoleon put it, the shopkeeper. The Brahmin is the man who is intelligent enough to rank the moral above the material values of life.

"A Gujerati novelist," Gandhi went on, "has said that Englishmen are soldiers and Brahmins but not banias. That was a generous verdict but it was mistaken. Englishmen have still to evolve the Brahmanical spirit. Even the British soldier still calculates and bargains like a bania, and fails to reach the highest type of courage. I still cherish the hope that British will respond to the non-violent spirit of India. As the author of that movement, I know what it has meant for the world. The non-violent spirit is the greatest thing in life. I feel it is my responsibility to help my brothers not to degrade themselves by bargaining. If you and we can rise to this moral height, no danger can alarm us. It is probable that many members of the Congress will not take this view and may be willing to discuss an alliance today. But independence should come free as air: don't let us bargain over it."

In reply to a further question, whether a defensive alliance might be discussed, when independence is ratified by treaty, Gandhi replied: "If India feels the glow of independence, she, probably, would enter into such a treaty of her own free will. The spontaneous friendship between India and Britain would, then, be extended to other Powers and among them, they would hold the balance, since they alone would possess moral force. To see that vision realised, I want to live for 125 years."

NO DIFFICULTY AHEAD

This was the high moment of our talk. I had heard Gandhi's message. But there are still some details I ought to report. He said that he hoped for a mutually helpful Commercial Treaty between a friendly Britain and an independent India. For goods that India needed to import, he was even ready to give Britain a preference.

While we talked of Pakistan, Gandhi said that if no other method of solution succeeded, he was prepared to submit the whole issue to international arbitration. Nor should we forget that expedient, if any insoluble question arose between Britain and India, for example, over debts. But he saw no blank wall of difficulty ahead. His last words were that difficulties make the man.

I came away with the sense that I had been talking to a brave man who has the courage to believe that human society can be built only on moral principles. Amid our preoccupations over military perils, he stands aloof and repeats with unshaken faith his creed that safety is attainable, only when men learn to treat each other as brothers and equals. No lesser means will avail.

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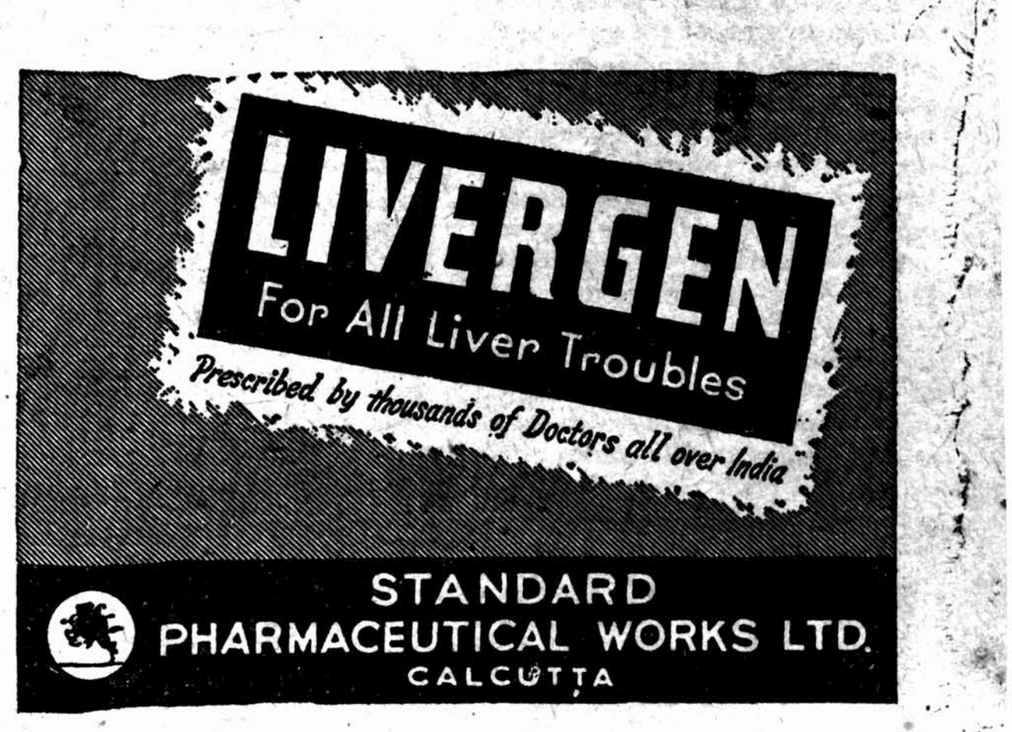

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Men And Politics

NEHRU AND CHURCHILL

Our Exclusive Feature

By Louis Fischer

"Churchill's proposal is a power proposal. It would preserve the status quo and the diseases it bred .... Nehru's solution on the other hand is curative, therapeutic, democratic and internationalist. It would extend the area of freedom."

New York (By Cable).

On a recent Sunday, an article telegraphed from Allahabad, India, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appeared in the "New York Times Magazine." On Tuesday of that week former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill delivered a speech at Fulton Missouri. The two documents were intimately related even though Nehru had not seen Churchill's address when he wrote his essay entitled "Colonialism Must Go," and Churchill completed his text and showed it to President Harry Truman and Secretary of State James Byrnes before Nehru's piece was printed.

Nehru's words constitute a statesmanlike utterance. Churchill's statements refrain from saying anything. Nehru placed India in a new framework of post-war international politics. Nehru showed his awareness to many new factors in world affairs which alter the old problem of Indian independence. "The end of colonialism and imperialism," he says, "will not mean splitting the world into a host of additional national states intent on their isolated independence. It will lead to a new grouping together of all nations, a new outlook, and cooperation gradually replacing competition and conflict."

PROMISES, NOT THREATS

Great Britain and certain Americans have always regarded India's independence as a threat and danger. Nehru here suggests that it contains promise. In every paragraph Nehru manifests internationalism. He heaps scorn on "one decadent empire which tries to help another still more ramshackle empire.; in this process, the British speed the dissolution of their empiwier thout saving the Dutch Empire. Indonesia and Indo-China must go free, Nehru insists.

"Moreover, because of India's dependence," Nehru writes, "other countries, notably those of the Middle East, have suffered subjection so that the routes to India might be protected and insured for imperialist purposes." Thus he relates the freedom of the Arab countries to the liberation of India.

"A free India," Nehru contends, "will link together the Middle East and China." India is so situated as to form the center of a group of Asian nations for defence as well as trade, and commerce. Also, he advocates closer union of India with countries of the Indian Ocean including Australia and New Zealand. Here he speaks as a mature world leader rather than an irresponsible agitator. He sees his own movement in the context of everybody's interests. Separatism and divisive strategy only when and after independence has been granted that the foundation can be laid for friendly and cooperative relations between the opponents of yesterday. Everyone realizes that independence today cannot and must not mean isolation or absolute independence." Will the Labour Government see with a clear mind that it is offered a golden and unique opportunity in this moment of grave crisis for England?

If they do not see it yet, Nehru points his finger to the sword over Britain's head. "If however freedom is delayed or circumscribed," he writes, "and colonies and dependencies are used as pawns in the game of power politics of a few great powers, then these dependent or semi-dependent countries will also play their part in power politics to the extent they can side with this or that power as it suits their convenience and advantage."

This spells Russia. We have the alternative Nehru declares in effect. He does not like the alternative because if the colonies grasp it, "they will add to the confusion and chaos of a distracted world and would bring the victims together with others to inevitable disaster."

British has been warned and wooed.

CONTRAST WITH CHURCHILL

Thus, Nehru demonstrate his superiority over Churchill. The former Prime Minister also feels that a constantly expanding Russia is a menace to peace and freedom loving countries. But what does he propose? An Anglo-American military alliance tantamount to an American guarantee of the British colonial empire. This nineteenth century solution is out of date, ineffective and disastrous. Churchill is always a supernationalist and imperialist. Nehru is an internationalist. Churchill helped t make the atomi bomb. Lut he misses its significance. Nehru uses the language of at mic age. Churchill urges a dual entente. Nehru advocates "world order."

Since Russia threatens, Churchill and with him some short sighted Americans reason, hold on more tightly to the British Empire. Sinc Russia threatens, Nehru replies, give freedom to India, Indonesia, Indo-China, Egypt. Syria, Lebanon, etcetera.

A free India would resist Russian encroachment as dangerous to its freedom. An enslaved, unhappy and disaffected India, Egypt and Java might court Russia

TRUMAN'S SUPPORT

Several members of the Senate and House of Representatives have already answered Churchill: America cannot assume responsibility for British imperialism. That is the way of exclusiveness, not international cooperation. As a matter of fact, cannot succeed in an Air-Atomic age.

ONLY FIRST STEP

Independence, Nehru acknowledges, is only the first step. It must not be delayed. "The first big step is simple enough," he asserts. Then "other questions can be discussed as between equals." Attlee, Pethick Lawrence, Cripps, Alexander and Wavell should ponder over that sentence. And also this: "It is Churchill's speech included some of the usual trite lip service to the UNO but actually as a response to the inadequacies of this body which he assisted in creating and through veto in hobbling.

Churchill's address took special significance not only because of his own past and present positions; the address was read in advance by President Truman and Secretary of State James Byrnes. Truman travelled with Churchill in the same train to Fulton, Missouri.

In his introductory remarks in Fulton, Truman said: "I know that Churchill will have something constructive in his speech." Is this what Truman calls "constructive?" Is a two power alliance to defend the status quo "constructive?" We are lost if this is how the American Government views the future of mankind. Truman has used Wilkie's expression, "One World." One world means there is no Russian problem, there is no Indian problem and there is no problem of the defence of Britain or the U. S. Russia and India and America and Egypt and Germany and Greece are all one indivisible problem.

To attack one segment of the problem as Churchill did is the purest folly. Churchill's proposal is a power proposal. It would preserve the status quo and the diseases it bred Churchill does not promise to liquidate the British Empire after Kremlin's imperialism has been checked. Not a word from him on that. If Churchill's plan stops Russia, the evils of imperialism, balance of power politics, nationalism and racial discrimination still remain. If it does not stop Russia, it means war with Russia.

Nehru's solution, on the other hand is curative, therapeutic, democratic and internationalist. It would extend the area of freedom. It would be an enormous step towards a solution of the Russian problem for Russia would lose its appeal to the oppressed peoples of Asia if those oppressed peoples received their independence.

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ON ALL THE FAR-FLUNG battlefronts of the war, the Flit soldier has been defending the health of fighting men against hosts of enemies. He has destroyed the mosquitoes that propagate yellow fever and malaria; the fleas and lice that spread typhus and a host of other diseases.

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Russia May Rebuff U.N.O.

IGNORING COUNCIL'S PLEA FOR REPORT ON IRAN

Bevin Promises Byrnes To Rush To New York If Crisis Persists

NEW YORK, March 30. (U.P.A.): Authoritative Soviet circles to-day provided a strong indication that the Soviet Union, barring a sharp reversal of her policy, may rebuff the U.N.O. Security Council's request for information ignoring the Council's communications.

These circles said that the Soviet Union, upon consideration of the Security Council's action, thought that it was "far from friendly" and the Russians considered the decision as "unjustified".

BEVIN STANDS BY

WASHINGTON, March 30. (Reuter): British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin has cabled U. S. Foreign Secretary James Byrnes that he will fly to New York, but only if Mr. Byrnes should advise him that a Security Council crisis is threatening the UNO's existence, it is learned in responsible quarters here to-day.

Mr. Bevin's cable, says "Reuter's" correspondent, came in a formal exchange of messages between the two foreign Ministerson the general issue of Iran as it was affecting the New York meeting. Both agreed that it would be desirable in certain circumstances for Mr. Bevin to stand beside Mr. Byrnes at the Council table, but Mr. Bevin pleading pressure of work, declared that he had no intention of leaving London at present.

He told Mr. Byrnes , however, that he was ready to take off at a moment's notice, should Mr. Byrnes indicate that the seriousness of the situation justifies such a move.

U.N.O. WANTS REPORTS

NEW YORK, MARCH 30, (A.P.A.): REQUESTS FOR FIRST-HAND REPORTS ON THE NATURE OF THEIR DISPUTE WERE DISPATCHED TO RUSSIA AND IRAN LAST NIGHT BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL. REPLIES WERE REQUESTED BY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The office of Secretary General Trygve Lie announced the requests were 'en route' about half an hour after the council unanimously agreed to present inquiries, seeking thereby to circumvent a further Russian boycott of discussions of the Iranian case.

Lie handed the formal request to Hussein Ala, Persian United Nations Delegate, for transmission to his Government.

It was reported the request to Russia was routed through Andrei Gromyko, who functions both as Russian Member of the Security Council, meetings of which he is not attending, and as Russian Ambassador to the United States.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL ENDORSED

A majority of the United Nations Security Council, with Russia abstaining, endorsed last night an American proposal to appeal directly to Russia and Iran for information on their negotiations over the withdrawal of Russian troops.

The vote followed a statement by the Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala, who informed the Council that he had instructions from his Government "to take such action as I think necessary to safeguard the security of my country."

Ala said that he had no information that any Soviet troops had crossed the border, leaving Iran. "I have heard of certain troop movements inside Iran, but that does not remove the issue," he asserted.

Iran's appeal to the Council for help is based on a contention that Russian troops are in the country in violation of a treaty and that the resulting dispute with Russia, if not stopped, may lead to a threat to the peace.

UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes immediately proposed to the Council that it should try to ascertain from Russia and Iran whether Russian withdrawal from Iran is "unconditional."

Byrnes suggested that next Tuesday be made the deadline for Secretary General Trygve Lie to seek for the information and submit a report back to the Council.

Byrnes offered the plan that had already been agreed upon by a majority, after Ala had urged the Council to seek Soviet assurances of troop withdrawals.

"If the Council could obtain more adequate information," Byrnes said, "it might be able to assure itself that the Soviet withdrawal is, in effect, an unconditional withdrawal."

As soon as Byrnes finished speaking, Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Delegate, endorsed the proposal.

ALA'S STATEMENT EXAGGERATED

TEHERAN, March 30, (UPA): The official Iranian Government spokesman, Prince Firouz, last night criticized the statements to the UNO Security Council by Ambassador Hussain Ala in New York on the grounds that they were "exaggerated due to patriotism."

INDIA AT GENEVA

NEW DELHI, March 30, (A.P.I.): India will be represented at the forthcoming session of the League of Nations Assembly, which will meet in Geneva on April 8, says a Press note by Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, who will lead the delegation, and Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin. Mr. R. S. Mani will act as Adviser-Secretary.

It is expected that this will be the final meeting of the Assembly of the League.

U.N.O. ADJOURNS TILL APRIL 3

NEW YORK, March 30, (U.P.I.): The U.N.O. Security Council today adjourned until April 3 at 11 a. m. (New York Time) by which time the Russian and Iranian Governments will be asked to supply information regarding the status of their negotiations.

STOP PRESS

LEAGUE CABINET'S DECISION

NEW DELHI, March 30, (A.P.I.): The Muslim League Working Committee at its first sitting this evening decided that Mr. Jinnah alone should meet the British Cabinet delagation on behalf of the All-India Muslim League.

Mr. Jinnah, referring to his meeting with Sir Stafford Cripps today, told an A. P. I. correspondent: "We had a general discussion for an hour on the political situation in India."

NO TRIAL OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA COLLABORATORS

LONDON, March 30 (Reuter): It has been decided by the British Government, as an act of clemency, not to institute further criminal proceedings against persons alleged to be guilty of collaboration with the enemy in the British territories of South-East Asia where no atrocity or brutality is involved, it is officially announced.

BIHAR CABINET

PATNA, March 30 (API): The 1946 Bihar Cabinet will commence functioning with the same four Ministers who went out of office in 1939, declared Maulana Azad at a Press Conference to-day. Maulana regretted that the offer he had made to the League had not been accepted.

COL. LUXMI OF THE RANI OF JHANSI REGIMENT, LEAVING LALA DESHBANDHU GUPTA'S RESIDENCE AFTER ADDRESSING A PRESS CONFERENCE RECENTLY.

NAZIS STAGE COMEBACK?

Huge Man-Hunt In Germany

FRANKFURT, March 30, (A.P.A.): A powerful, well-financed subversive attempt by Nazi fanatics to regain power in occupied Germany has been smashed by thousands of American and Britsh troops.

One thousand suspected ring-leaders of the underground movement were in jail or were being rounded up early on Saturday by helmeted combat troops in a huge man-hunt in Germany and Austria.

Members of the "Bund Deutchen Madchan" (German Girls movement) were said to be involved also. The subversive movement was directed against American, British and Russian forces.

"The back of the movement is broken." Brigadier General Edwin L. Sibert, American Intelligence Chief, announced as his counter-espionage agents seized Germans by the hundreds and armoured cars scoured Germany and Austria raiding homes and hotels.

Those arrested included 200 elite Nazis, comprising an "inner circle."

NAZIS NEVER WANTED PEARL HARBOUR

NUREMBERG, March 30, (APA): After declaring that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour as a blow the Nazis neither foresaw nor desired, former German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop concluded his testimony today before the International War Crimes Tribunal.

WHEAT SHORTAGE IN PUNJAB!

LAHORE, March 30. (A.P.I.): Sardar Baldev Singh, Development Minister, Punjab, revealed in the Assembly to-day that last month there had been scarcity of wheat in 12 out of 29 districts of the Punjab.

KHIZAR'S PRESS RECORD

LAHORE, March 30 (A.P.I.)

Securities from 30 newspapers and presses were demanded by the Punjab Government since November 1, 1939, said Sir Khizar Hyat Khan, Punjab Premier, replying to Dr. Gopichand Bhargava in the Punjab Assembly today.

The Premier revealed that the securities demanded totalled Rs. 47,500. The heaviest security namely Rs. 10,000 was demanded from the "Pratap", a Hindu daily. The number of papers or presses from which securities were demanded by District Magistrates under the Indian Emergency Powers Act which were automatically refundable after three months were not included in the number of 30.

The Premier also disclosed that securities were deposited by nine presses and six newspaper. In seven cases securities were returned—three newspapers and four presses. No security was forfeited.

LEAGUERS' SUCCESS

BIJAPUR, March 30 (API): The Muslim League has captured both the seats to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Bijapur Dist. Mohammedan Constituency. Hajisaheb Hattiwale (League) 6,011 votes (elected). Allisaheb Nabisaheb Ilkal (League) 5,780 votes (elected).

Gandhiji Leaves For Delhi

POONA, March 30. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi left Uruli for New Delhi to-night by a special train to meet the British Cabinet Mission. He will halt for some hours in Bombay and then proceed to Delhi.

NATURE CURE CLINIC AT URULI

Before his departure from Uruli Mahatma Gandhi at his prayer meeting this evening exhorted the villagers of Uruli to lead a clean healthy life and turn the village into a model village. He also stressed the importance of spinning and advised the villagers to take to it.

He referred to his activities in the village during his nine days' stay there and hoped that the villagers would follow the instructions he had given them.

Shortly before the prayer meeting Gandhiji opened a small village library named after Kasturba Gandhi.

The public of Uruli have promised Mahatma Gandhi a sum of Rs. 10,000 for opening a Nature Cure Clinic in their village. A sum of Rs. 3,001 which was collected so far was handed to Gandhiji today and the balance will be given later.

A complement of three doctors and assistants are now stationed at Uruli under Mahatma Gandhi's instructions to carry on the work of Nature Cure which he had undertaken during his stay there.

AZAD MEETS BIHAR GOVERNOR

PATNA, March 30, (API): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, met His Excellency Sir Thomas Rutherford, Governor of Bihar, at Government House at 3 p.m. today. Maulana Azad was accompanied by Dr. Syed Mahmud, former Minister of Bihar.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bihar Legislative Assembly, will not be able to meet the Governor today to submit the names of his Ministry as he is still laid up with fever.

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS "SINE DIE"

LAHORE, March 30, (U. P. I.): Amidst slogans of "Jai Hind" from the Congress benches and "Pakistan Zindabad" from the League benches the Punjab Assembly adjourned this afternoon 'sine die'.

Two successive divisions were demanded in 10 minutes and in both the divisions the League opposition was defeated, one by 72 votes against 90 and the other by 73 votes against 90.

LEAGUE CABINET ADJOURNS

NEW DELHI, March 30, (A.P.I.): The Muslim League Working Committee adjourned at 8-35 p. m. today to meet again at 5-30 p. m. tomorrow.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MAY)

NEW YORK March 30.

Previous Closing	27.79
To-day's Opening	27.81
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing	27.55
Difference	—24

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

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SITUATION VACANT

Wanted Confectionary Manufacturer. Candidates must be technically qualified and have 5 to 10 years' experience as confectionary manufacturing In-Charge in mills. Preference will be given to educated candidates having knowledge of machinery, plant, lay-out and erection. Apply to M/s Karamchand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., 5 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta. 7168

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Stockist Agents in every city to sell our Famous Globe brand Eastern Syrup. Sarsapirella etc. Apply to S. H. Dhanwani & Sons., Lawrence Road, Karachi. 1250

Agents and Organisers—Wanted young respectable gentlemen of position and influence with experience in Share-selling in all important places of India for immediate sale of the remaining shares of Bharat Lakshmi Silk & Cotton Mills, Ltd., 5/1, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, Scope of Employment in Company's permanent service for successful candidates. Apply sharp to the Managing Agents. (7261)

Wanted Stockist Agents for the Bombay Presidency for the sale of Chinese blue, chromes and other dry paint colours of one reputed manufacturers. Apply Post Box No. 2574. Calcutta. (1116)

Wanted Selling Agents to push Artistic Leather Products of "Crafts and Industries", Bolpur (Bengal), in the province of Bombay on commission basis. For terms and condition and price list write to: M. G. Syndicate, Post Box 2511, Calcutta. 7213

MEDICAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College. Kotgarh. Simla. 691

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. 6 daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Special Calculation Rs. 10. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha Bombay. (1275)

DANCING TUITION

Learn Indian Dancing, Kathak, Kathakali, Manipuri by short summer-courses at Almora or by illustrated correspondence-course at Home. Detailed prospectus free. Art and Culture Centre, Almora. (1172)

SHORTHAND AND TYPIST.

Enrol atonce Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, Imparts expert training Shorthand, Typewriting. Book-keeping, Accountancy, Commercial Correspondence, D.Com. (I.M.C.), etc. Sunday Sessions to suit office workers—Charges moderate. 1302

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

Agricultural Lands in Broach District for Sale. Bet land in the village of Angareshwar. Area about 78 acres. Income about Rs. 5,500. Price Rs. 60,000. Apply Box No. 1224, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale 1940 and 1941 Model Chevrolet Cars in first class condition delivery at Bombay contact with Sobti Motors Ltd., the Mall, Lahore. Telegram 'Motorwala." (1248)

Lyndon Soldering Flux—Unrivalled for soft soldering. Non-corrosive, most effective. Ask your Hardware merchants. Distributors: Associated Imports and Exports Co., Ltd., 49|51, Lohar Chawl, Bombay. (7123B)

MISCELLANEOUS

Shortly opening office in London. Enquiries Solicited regarding representation for buying and selling from reliable and well established firms. Apply to Box No. 1304 "Bombay Chronicle"

PUBLIC NOTICES

NAGPUR IMPROVEMENT TRUST

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR FACADES OF BUILDINGS IN CENTRAL AVENUE

THE NAGPUR IMPROVEMENT TRUST is conducting the above competition under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects and invites leading firms and young architects to take part in it.

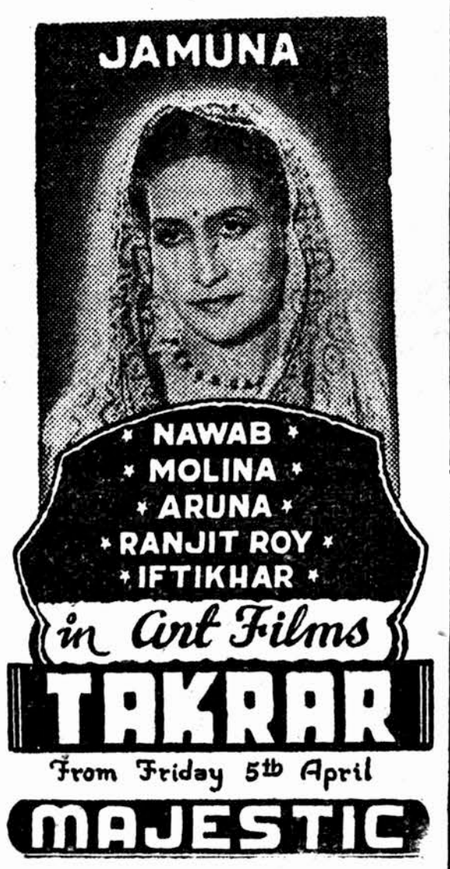
Premia Rs. 2,500, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,000

The Assessors are:—

1. The President of Indian Institute of Architects Bombay—Umpire.
2. The Chairman, The Nagpur Improvement Trust.
3. D. W. Ditchburn Esqr., F. R. I. B. A., M. I. Strut E.

The last date for asking particulars and conditions from the Trust Office is the 7th April 1946.

V. C. MEHTA,
Trust Engineer,
Nagpur Improvement Trust
(7297)



CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, March 30.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day. 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 103/2 and tone was steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

The Bullion market was steady with a moderate turnover. Forward silver opened at Rs. 158 and after declining at Rs. 157/12 improved to Rs. 158/8 on general buying and the market steadied at Rs. 158/6. Ready gold was also very steady at Rs. 97/12 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 68/6.

Later on the Market was steady and final quotation were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	160	0	0
Chaitra Delivery	158	8	0
Ready Gold	98	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market opened at Rs. 460 for May delivery and declined at Rs. 459/12 under scattered selling. At this level there was moderate buying and short covering influenced by higher Karachi advices and May contract improved at Rs. 461/4. Trading was restricted but the market was steady.

Later on the market ruled quiet on the news tha the Textile Commissioner is empowered to direct sales of cotton. The press note states the Commissioner will ask holders of cotton to sell his cotton to any buyers. This news was considered bearish and under renewed long liquidation May contract declined at Rs. 458/12. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. May	460	0	0
I.C.C. July	470	4	0
I.C.C. Sept.	476	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1,009 cent points below New York at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
May	460/8	457	458/12
July	470	467/8	468/12
Sept.	476/4	473/12	475/4
Karachi May	48/14/9	48/10/9	48/13/9

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	1944/45 Crop.	1945/46 Crop.
C.P. 1 Jarilla	475/485	530/535
C.P. 2 Jarilla	465/470	510/520
Berar Jarilla	465/475	490/500
Punjab 289 F.	560/585	630/645
Punjab 289 F. sawgin	545/600	685/740
Sind N.T.	550/560	600/620
Muglai	420/430	475/480
Broach Vijai 13/16"	Stapple	530/550

BOMBAY PRODUCE

The produce market was fairly firm with a good enquiry. Castorseeds in Gujarat markets are quoted at Rs. 8/5 and Bombay arrival cost works out at Rs. 22/8. Up-country Mills are buying. Offices are awaiting lower prices for Linseed to buy but up-country markets are higher. Groundnuts Bazar terms Khandesh quality Rs. 120. G. I. P. Rly. Khandesh quality Rs. 23/4 and delivery Rs. 22/12. Latur Bold Rs. 22/12 and delivery Rs. 22/4 N. S. Rly. quality Rs. 22/4 and Bold Rs. 21/12. Castorseeds Bombay, Navlakhi and Goa delivery Rs. 21/8 buyers but no sellers. Linseed Brown Bold Rs. 24/10. Bombay March-May delivery Rs. 24/10. Navlakhi delivery Rs. 24/13. Satna Rs. 24/3 and Vizagapatam Rs 23/8.

LONDON BULLION.

London, March 29.

Spot 44 d, Forward 44 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/3.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 29.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.45, Zurich sellers 17.34, buyers 17.36, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, March 29.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new crop) unoffered, Australian Wheat (bulk) 64/6 Mar.-Apl. quoted, Australian Wheat (bags) unoffered.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 29.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	75-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p c	93-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	108-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	105-11/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	115--7/8
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	9-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	82-1/2
National Bank of India	36-3/4

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, March 29.

United States price of Foreign Silver 71.1 cents.

New York buying price 70-3/4 cents.

Price Support Policy May Eliminate American Cotton From Foreign Market

BOSTON March 29 (U. P. A.): The First National Bank to-day predicted that America's price support policy may virtually eliminate American cotton from the foreign market.

The Bank said that domestically cotton is threatened by rayon while American cotton cannot compete with foreign cotton textile industry with its cheaper labour and lower priced cotton.

It suggested as a solution to the problem a sharp reduction in the cost of production and allowing the price of American cotton to find its natural level in world markets

Worth Street Market

NEW YORK, March 29, (U. P. A.): Routine trading featured to-day's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market.

Millmen indicated that they were not willing to sell until official export set asides had been disclosed.

Meanwhile, circles close to wollen textiles forsee an increased fall in shipments.

Rayon remained quiet and featureless

Move To Check Speculation On New York Cotton Exchange

WASHINGTON, March 30, (A. P. A.): U. S. Government officials have drafted an order designed to curbs speculation in cotton and to prevent additional price increases in cothing.

They said the order would be issued shortly if there was confirmation of reports that cotton exchanges had decided to reject a Government proposal for a voluntary increase in the margin requirements for trading in cotton futures.

"This is no game of marbles," said an official of the Office of Price Administration. "We mean business, and if there is no voluntary increase, there will be an order forthwith."

Unchecked speculation in cotton could only lead to additional clothing price increases, the official pointed outt.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 29.

May	27.79+39
May highest	27.83+43
May lowest	27.37—03
July	27.76+30
October	27.69+29
December	27.69+29
January	27.66+29
March	27.67+28
May	27.66+28
Middling Spot	28.80+44

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 29.

May	27.30+07
July	27.53+18
October	27.62+26
December	27.59+20
March	27 70+30
Middling Spot	27.40+30

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL.

New York, March 29.

May	27.58
July	27.58
October	27.61

RANJIT'S
Rajputani
IS A
CHALLENGE
TO LOVERS OF HISTORY
TO LOVERS OF ART
TO LOVERS OF MOTHERLAND

Starring
VEENA,
JAIRAJ
BIPIN GUPTA.
GULAM MOHMED

Director ASPI

2nd WEEK AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Sun. Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30
AJIT Release

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 13, 2002
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 26, 1365
Parsi: Meher 29, 1315
Sunrise: 6-34 a m. Sunset 6-52 p m.
Hightide: 10-40, 23-10
Lowtide: 04-46, 16-35

Today's Engagements

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA: Classes in Hindustani in both scripts—Urdu and Devnagari every Sunday at Kabibai High School, Bora Bazaar Street Fort, from 8-30 to 11-30 a.m.

CHILD ART SOCIETY: EXHIBITION of paintings of Master Abhay Khatau, has been extended and will remain open today (Sunday), Cama Institute, Apollo St., from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ALL-INDIA DENTAL ASSN: General meeting of all Dental Surgeons today (Sunday) at 10 a m at Blavatsky Lodge when Dr. V. M. Desai, will give a summary of "Sir Joseph Bhore's Committee Report on Post War Dentistry". You are cordially invited to attend.

CO-OPERATORS' EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Bombay City and Suburbs Co-operative Consumers' Conference at 12 noon today (Sunday) at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort. Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: Annual meeting today (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. Union Hall (Jumma Masjid Building J. J. Hospital).

BOGAVEERA: VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: Annual meeting today (Sunday) at 2-30 p m, 8, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY YOUTHS LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSN.: (Dadar): A meeting at 3 p m today (Sunday) at Bombay Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya (Dadar Branch). Ranade Extension Road, to consider question of revival of activities of the Association which were suspended for the War period.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA SHIROLKAR HIGH SCHOOL: Prize distribution Wagle Memorial Hall today (Sunday) at 4-30 p m Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla will preside and Mrs. Chagla will distribute the prizes.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE (BOMBAY NORTH): Vocal music concerts today (Sunday) at 4-30 p m by Saraswatibai Rane and on Saturday (6th April) at 9-30 p m by Laxmibai of Baroda, both at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga.

"QUO VADIS": Drama at St. Stanislaus' High School Hall, Bandra today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA: Meeting at 8-30 p.m. today at Hussani Baug to congratulate com. S. A. Dange on his victory in the Bombay Assembly election.

GANESHA LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Lecture by Mr. Raje on 'Indian Culture' at Khandke Bldg. 4, Dadar, today (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION: Annual Day Scientific meeting at Blavatsky Lodge today (Sunday) at 5 p m when there will be a discussion on: "Some suggestions and criticism on Medical education."

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB: Mr. F. A. Sufi will read a paper on "Iqbal the Optimist" at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at Rahate Basar Manzil, Mahim.

MAHIM JUVENILE CRICKET CLUB: Prize distribution of Dadoba Gawand Shield Cricket Tournament today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Club ground, Showaji Park, Prince Duleepsinghji to preside.

HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL: Lalit Kala Mandal's Variety entertainment programme at Sunderbai Hall, Queens Road, today (Sunday) 5-30 p.m. Shri J. C. Thakkar, will preside.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pt. Nitaidasji will hold his weekly discourse today (Sunday) at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, Kalyandas Building, at 6 p.m.

MR. V. L. MEHTA:

There will be a gathering of friends and Admirers in the compound of Fidai Boarding, Ghod Bunder Road, Andheri today (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. to meet Mr. V. L. Mehta.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS AT VICTORIA

REVISED TIMINGS FROM APRIL 1.

A revised Time Table will come into force from 1st April 1946 and the arrivals and departures of our Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus will be as shown below:—

TRAINS	ARRIVALS H. M.
Madras Mail	7-30
Peshawar Express	8-30
Calcutta Mail Via Nagpur	10-20
Deccan Queen	10-30
Poona Mail	11-25
Madras Express	13-00
Calcutta Mail Via Allahabad	14-55
Punjab Mail	16-40
Poona Express	19-30
Poona Fast Passenger	21-40
Khandwa Fast Passenger	22-00
DEPARTURES	
Khandwa Fast Passenger	7-00
Poona Express	8-20
Poona Fast Passenger	10-45
Madras Express	13-30
Punjab Mail	14-00
Calcutta Mail Via Nagpur	16-15
Deccan Queen	17-10
Poona Mail	17-20
Calcutta Mail Via Allahabad	20-20
Peshawar Express	20-45
Madras Mail	21-15

Bombay Races

SHOCKS FOR PUNTERS AT MAHALUXMI

BURHAN II PAYS Rs. 1107

By OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Most of the fancied contestants acted as if they were attacked by the passing heat wave at Mahaluxmi today when the programme for the first day of the Victory Thanksgiving Fund meeting was decided. The chronic punters, besides the heat-stroke, fared disastrously owing to the sensational defeats of red hot favourites. Particularly sensational was the four-figure dividend returned by Burhan II in the Indian Army Cup. Yet, Bombay's sporting public greeted apprentice Purtoosingh with thundering ovation when returning to the paddock on the most unpopular winner. The reasons for the echoeing ovations were that the tiny lad who was distinctly the youngest rider and perhaps the youngest housed at Bombay in the R.W.I.T.C. school rode a great race. Passing the members' stand Jassir and Miami appeared like deciding the issue but Purtoosingh astride Burhan II was very lucky when finding sufficient passage to squeeze through Jassir and Miami and score his first winner. Of course, he made a dangerous attempt. Even experienced jockeys would have hesitated to make such risky attempts.

Mahbub Subhi, last week's facile winner, failed to reproduce form and finished down the field as the raging favourite in the first division of the Royal Indian Air Force Cup but most shocking was the defeat of the Kashmir-owned Royal Consort, odds on favourite in the China Stakes on whom Khade was noticed making tame efforts. Gipsy Gem who was swerving badly at the end was in spite the facile winner.

Sibbritt claimed the distinction with a treble while trainer Sadiq sent out a double for Maj. Syamvur.

As there was no winning ticket on the treble event pool, the accumulated sum of Rs. 1,32,925 has been carried forward to next meeting.

The following are the results:

THE ROYAL INDIAN AIR FORCE CUP (Div. II).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. K. N. Multani's AT LAST 9-0 Raut 1
Mr. Sale Hassan's NASSR DAUD 8-12 H. Singh 2
Mr. D. W. Balfour's RAFDAN BAGHDAD 9-0 Jagdish 3
Mr. B. R. Kapoor's IRAQ MARSHAL 9-0 B. Khalil 4

All ran.

Won by 3 lengths, Nk, Sh.-Hd.

Time: 1 min. 26 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 21 and Rs. 37.

Trained by R. Swedani.

Favourite: Iraq Marshal.

The rider of Iraq Marshal raised an objection against the winner but it was overruled.

THE CHINA STAKES (Div. III).—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Major A. Svamvur's KING'S CUP 8-7 Sibbritt 1
Mr. B. L. Panjabi's ROYAL EXPRESS 8-7 Mull Singh 2
Mr. J. S. Wahie's BRONZEWING 8-7 Uttam Singh 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's LAKHA RANI 8-7 P. Khade 4

All ran.

Won by Sh.-hd., Sh.-hd., Sh-hd.

Time: 1 min. 5 3-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs 24, Places Rs 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 24.

Trained by H. M. Sadiq.

Favourite: King's Cup.

THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr F A Irani's EMBASSY ROW 8-0 Bhoor Singh 1
Maharaja of Idar's PEAR HELEN 8-7 U G Sheikh 2
Mr J. M Jan Seddiqui's GUARDSTONE 8-0 Jagdishsingh 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's SUPER CHARGE 9-4 Damodar 4

Not run: Stolen Kiss.

Won by: Head, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 10 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 72 and Rs. 40.

Trainer: K H Irani.

THE ROYAL INDIAN AIR FORCE CUP. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Hamid Jamoor's QAMAR ADNAN 8-7 Khalil B 1
Mr Agah Abdulla's ZAKI PASHA 9-0 Marrs 2
Mr R J Sigtia's SOLFERINO 9-0 Burn 3
Mr A Aziz Hamad al Zori's OUR EVE 8-10 P Khade 4

All ran.

Won by: Short head, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 25 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 85. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 36 and Rs. 27

Trainer: M Jamoor.

THE CHINA STAKES. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major A Svamvur's S.O.S. 8-7 Sibbritt 1
Rao Saheb D K Parker's GEORGIE 8-7 Hanumansingh 2
Mr Kelso's MISS RUTTY 8-7 Kasbekar 3
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR LASS 8-7 Hunter 4

Not run: Bathing Beauty

Won by: 3 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 4 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 18 and Rs. 99.

Trainer: Sadiq.

THE INDIAN ARMY CUP.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr V R Sharma's BURHAN II 7-4 Purtusingh 1
Mr Saleh Moosa's JASSIR 8-11 Mullsingh 2
Mr K N Multani's MIAMI 8-8 Sibbritt 3
Dr A Jabbar al Rizali's MAHFUDH ADNAN 7-12 B Khade 4

Not run: Nibras, Sahab and Bagndad.

Won by: Head, Short head, Short head.

Time: 2 minutes 58 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 1,107. Places Rs. 119, Rs. 28 and Rs. 23.

Trainer: A Abbas

THE CHINA STAKES. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. V Rosenthal and F G Travers' GIPSY GEM 8-7 Sibbritt 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL CONSORT 8-7 P Khade 2
Mr I G Gajjar's KIRTI 8-7 A Hunter 3
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's DRAGON SEED 8-7 West 4

Not run: Lily of the Valley, First Port and Book Royal.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, Head.

Time: 1 minute 4 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 15

Trainer: Syed Fatah

THE AMERICAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. B L Panjabi's FIROUZE 8-0 Mullsingh 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's EN AVANT 9-2 Bhoor Singh 2
Mr W W Egerton's NEAR IMAGE 8-6 West 3
Maharani of Kashmir's JO HUKUM 8-12 P Khade 4

Not run: Chirag.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 215. Places Rs. 42, Rs. 28 and Rs. 32.

Trainer: K J K Irani.

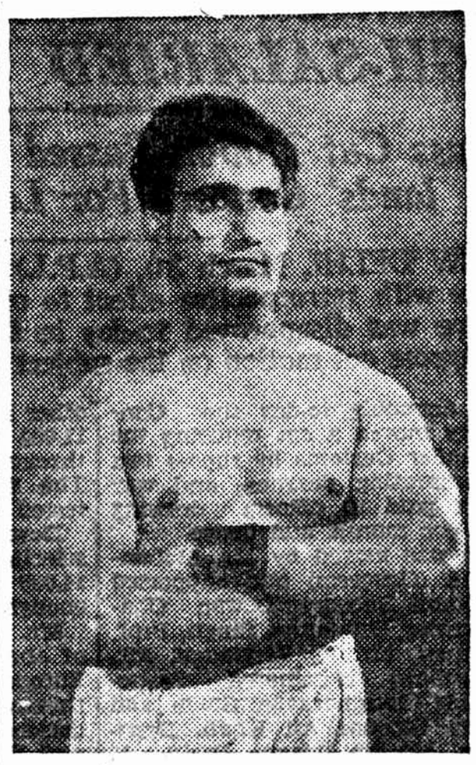
TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, March 31.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8_15 News (E) 8_30 Shreedrar Parsekar (Violin) 8_50 News (M) 9_0 News (G) 9-10 G. J. Watwe 9_30 Ustad Faiyaz Khan (Baroda) (Vocal) 11_0 Music from Film 11_30 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 11_50 G. J. Watwe 12-0 Gangubai Hangal.

12_45 p.m. News (M) 12_50 News (G) 12_55 News (H) 1-0 Narayanrao Vyas 1_30 News (E) 1_40 Music 4-20 Gammat Jammat (M) 5_0 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 5-15 Folk_Songs (G) 5_45 Raag Pilu on Gottu_Vadhyam 5_55 Locals 6_0 Kavita Vachan (G) 6_15 Champaklal Veragiwala (G) 6-30 News (E) 6_40 News (H) 6_45 Shahjehan 7_0 "Itwar" (H) 7_30 J. L. Ranade 8-0 Air Trio 8_15 News (M) 8_30 News (G) 8_45 Poems of India 9-0 News (H) 9_15 News (E) 9_30 B. B. C. News 9_40 Programme Parade 9_45 Anniversaries of Month 10-0 Symphonic Hour Music.



A very promising life was cut short in the death after 24 hours' illness of Mr. Bahadur Pirojshah Daruwalla, (aged 25) who held out bright prospects of proving one of India's best physiculturists. He was helping his brother, Prof. Tehmurasp Daruwala, who has already made his mark in Bengal and Bombay in physiculture by staging successful demonstrations. In his memory his brother has inaugurated an annual body beautiful competition at C.-J. Hall last Friday.

Harijans Object

Stage Demonstrations Against Gandhiji's Stay In Their Quarters

BOMBAY, Saturday: Some "depressed class" workers belonging to about eight mills this morning took out a black flag procession in Worli, demonstrating against the arrangements made for Gandhiji to stay in a Harijan hut. They held a meeting later whereat their ringleaders criticised Congress and Gandhiji.

Some mills in the city report abstention from work by a section of the "depressed class" workers. One mill is closed.

The demonstration was arranged it is stated, by the Ambedkarites.

TRADE DELEGATION TO CHINA BACK IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, March 30 (A.P.I.): The India Trade Delegation sponsored by the Commerce Department of the Government of India to enquire into the possibilities of post-war trade between India and China returned to Calcutta last night after visiting various important centres in that country including Chungking.

The Delegation which has headed by Mr. K. K. Chettur, Deputy Secretary, Commerce Department, left for Delhi early this morning.

COASTAL STEAMER SERVICE

The General Manager of THE BOMBAY STEAM NAV. CO. LTD. writes:

The steamers employed on the Bombay/Mangalore Service before the war have not yet been returned to the Company. A Ferry Boat, M. V. St. ANTHONY, which normally runs on the Konkan Line, has been placed on the Mangalore Line as a tentative and experimental measure in response to the persistent demands of the public. The speed, construction and capacity of the steamer precludes its employment up to Mangalore, and the Service has necessarily to be terminated at Malpe. We, therefore regret our inability to extend the Service up to Mangalore, but full Services to that port will be resumed as soon as this Line's Steamers are returned to the Company.

FROM NEXT FRIDAY

SHE WAS MOTHER FIRST AND WIFE AFTERWARDS

PRAKASH'S OUTSTANDING SOCIAL

THE STORY OF THE LIFE OF THE STEP MOTHER

Ad. Booking from
1st Monday
10 to 11-30 a.m.
4-30 to 6 p.m.

Daily Time: 4, 7, 10.

Matinee on Sun 1-15

NAI-MA

Direction: K. J. PARMAR

LAMINGTON

An EVERGREEN Release

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO HIGH-SALARIED OFFICIALS

Congress Cut Motion Passed In Assembly: Rowlands' Concern For Low-paid Staff

NEW DELHI, March 30. (A.P.I.): Payment of dearness allowance with retrospective effect to officers drawing Rs. 1,000 and above was disapproved to-day in the Assembly, which passed a Congress cut motion on the subject by 71 votes to 31.

In the Assembly to-day the Congress Party moved a cut reducing the demand under Customs by rupees two lakhs representing dearness and war allowances paid to officers drawing Rs. 1,000 per month and above.

The cut was moved by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena (Congress) and supported by Mr. Manu Subedar, Dewan Chamanlal, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. Frank Anthony (Nominated Anglo-Indian), Mr. Ramnarayan Singh and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Deputy Leader, Muslim League Party. It was opposed by Mr. Leslie Gwilt (European Group), the Home Member and the Finance Member.

Supporters of the motion felt that there was no justification for granting dearness allowance to those who were getting Rs. 1,000 and above and urged Goverment to give increased dearness allowance to the low-paid staff.

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed (Muslim League) suggested that in view of the rise in the cost of living by more than 300 per cent, every man getting one rupee before the war should now get three rupees.

Finance Member: Does it also apply to Executive Councillors (laughter).

Sir Ziauddin: It applies even to the Viceroy (more laughter).

Mr. Gwilt (European Group) said that if higher-paid Government officials were penalised they would leave Government service and get into industry.

The Home Member, Sir John Thorne, said that he did not in any way want to minimise what had been urged on behalf of the lower-paid Government servants. But the figure of Rs. 1 000, which the mover had suggested, should be the limit for granting dearness allowance was arbitrary. "I am quite certain that if the Government of India had fixed Rs. 1,000 as the limit for allowances this cut motion would still be on the paper, only with Rs. 750 or Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 1,000."

Mr. Saxena: No.

IRRATIONAL

The Finance Member, Sir Archibald Rowlands, said that the cut was irrational in that it sought to reduce the demand for supplementary grant by rupees two lakhs, whereas the actual sum representing dearness and other allowances paid to officers drawing Rs. 1,000 and above in the department was only Rs. 15,000. Secondly, the grant of war allowance was made only to married officers drawing between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000; it did not apply to single officers. Thirdly, the amount of allowance was 17 1/2 per cent only, whereas the cost of living was anything in the neighbourhood of 300 per cent, although he did not accept that the cost of living index was entirely appropriate to the class of people covered.

"I doubt very much," he added, "whether the officers of Government have been treated half as favourably as officers in the same salary range in industry."

As regards inferior Government servants, the Finance Member said that he entirely shared the view that the pay of some of the inferior servants before the war was quite indefensible by any standard. He had already agreed to examine the possibility of increasing the existing rate of dearness allowance and he hoped that the examination would be completed in the course of a few weeks.

In view of the Finance Member's statement that the amount of dearness allowance involved under Customs was only Rs. 15,000 and not rupees two lakhs as stated in the cut, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League) moved an amendment reducing the cut to Rs. 100. "The object of this motion is really to disapprove Government's action in giving dearness allowance to officers drawing over Rs. 1,000 and I think that it would be served even if we reduce the grant by Rs. 100."

The House agreed to the Nawabzada's amendment and passed the amended cut by 71 votes to 31.

I.C.S. RECRUITMENT

During the discussion on a cut moved by Prof. N. G. Ranga (Congress) to discuss expenditure on the Employment Selection Bureau and the Indian Civil Service recruitment expenses, Mr. I. F. V. Williams, Joint Secretary, Home Department, said that of the 14,000 Indian applicants, about 3.000 would be or had been found ineligible for one reason or another so that something like 10.000 or 11,000 candidates would have to pass through selection boards in India. The European candidates would be tested in England.

Dewan Chamanlal: If the Indian selection boards are good enough for 14,000 Indians, why are they not good enough for 700 Europeans?

Mr. Williams: It is not a question of their being good enough. The European applicants come from all theatres and broadly speaking, it was decided that those in the Middle East and Europe should go to London for selection and those in India and the South-East Asia Command should be tested in India. Unfortunately, we were not able to use the same scale of tests in India which they are using on the London board.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are the English tests easier?

Mr. Williams: They are more difficult.

Prof. Ranga did not press the cut, although he said he was not satisfied with the Government's answers.

KUNZRU ACCUSES SIR M. USMAN

Attempt To "Sabotage British Cabinet Mission"

By 30 votes to four the Council of State passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.

There was a breeze in the House during the discussion on the third reading of the bill when Pandit Kunzru accused Sir Mohomed Usman, Leader of the House, of "sabotaging the Cabinet Mission and stabbing the Viceroy in the back."

Pandit Kunzru referred to Sir Mohomed Usman's speech earlier in the day and characterised it as "thoroughly mischievous and irresponsible". Pandit Kunzru thought that the speech of the Leader of the House was meant to make the task of the Cabinet Mission impossible. He further thought it was disloyal to the Viceroy.

Pandit Kunzru thought that Sir Mahomed Usman's speech would create the impression that he gave expression to the views of the Government of India. If these were the views of the Government of India then the Viceroy could not be a party to the negotiations which were to be carried on by him and by the Cabinet Delegation jointly with the representatives of the parties. Who wanted the Muslim League to be bypassed? Pandit Kunzru asked. Sir M. Usman's suggestions deserved to be condemned and he hoped it would "receive the attention of higher authorities."

Pandit Kunzru said that he and his colleagues in the House had shown considerable restraint in dealing with the political situation because they recognised the sincerity of the Cabinet Delegation. He thought Sir M. Usman's speech would do no good either to his community or to the Muslim countries in Asia. This was the last chance the British Government had for settling the Indian question and establishing a close and fruitful friendship between the two countries. He hoped that the mission would allow nothing that might happen in this country to defeet them from the course which they had chalked out for themselves.

Sir Mohammed Usman in a vigorous reply to Pandit Kunzru challenged him to substantiate from his (Sir Mohammed's) speech that he had said anything of the nature which Pandit Kunzru had alleged. "I am second to none" Sir Mohommed said, "in wanting that the Cabinet Mission should succeed. I had further said that united or separated the two great communities would have to work in harmony if chaos was to be avoided." He would not have touched the subject but for the fact that several members had spoken on it yesterday. There were two sides to the question and if he did not intervene it would give the impression that there was only one side.

Sir Mohommed said that he had read in the papers that an Executive Councillor had submitted a memorandum to the Parliamentary Delegation against the Pakistan proposal. He had also seen a report that another memorandum by the same member to be presented to the Cabinet mission condemning Pakistan. Sir Mohommed asked how it was that none raised a word against that memorandum. He only wanted justice to be done and said he failed to understand all this agitation. He had already pointed out that the presence of the Cabinet Mission here was a positive proof of the willingness of Great Britain to part with power and when the present passions died out and people reselected calmly they would realise the great services rendered by Great Britain to India.

Mr. Padsha (League) said that he appreciated Sir Mohommed Usman's speech.

The third reading of the bill was pressed to division and passed by 30 votes to four.

Congress Leaders Best Suited For International Lead

Iqbal Singh Says They Have Unique Reputation For Integrity

Mr. Iqbal Singh, Indian author and ex-Secretary of the Federation of Indian Associations in Great Britain, who returned to India last week, after eight years' stay abroad, gave the following statement to the "Bombay Chronicle".

India today enjoys great prestige among the international public. Indian political leadership, and particularly men like Maulana Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, have a unique reputation for integrity and honesty because most progressive people feel that they are not implicated in any of the compromises and subterfuges of power politics and are, therefore, best qualified to give a dispassionate moral lead in international affairs. The representatives of colonial peoples especially look towards India for guidance and inspiration; and it is important that we in India should recognise this and offer them moral and material support in the fullest measure.

INDIANS ABROAD

Indians in England are overwhelmingly behind the Indian National Congress and would follow every lead given by our leaders. It has not been an easy period for the Indian community during the war when by offering unqualified support to the resolution of August, 1942, it found itself isolated from even the popular and left-wing elements in British political life. Neverthless, as a community it maintained remarkable solidarity and avoided demoralisation. In this task of maintaining national cohesion and discipline the federation and its constituents like the Swaraj House in London and Indian Workers' Association in Birmingham, Bradford and various other provincial centres played a predominant part.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

Need for propagating objective information about India abroad has become more urgent in the context of the coming dawn of freedom in India. This is a matter which cannot any longer be left in the hands of 'ad hoc' individuals and organisations, no matter how well-meaning and energetic, but must be tackled in an organised and systematic manner. It is essential not only that the Indian National Congress should have accredited information officers in all the major world capitals, but that the Indian Press should organise a foreign news service on the widest scale which should be able to furnish Indian news to foreign countries as well as give a realistic picture of international developments to the Indian Press. Neither the British nor the American owned agencies upon which the Indian Press at present relies for this purpose are capable of fulfiling this need.

CAVEESHAR'S CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT

LAHORE, March 29. (A.P.I.): "By declaring in the Central Assembly on 22, 1946 that the allegations made by me against the police officers in charge of the Lahore Fort concentration camp were untrue or exaggerated, the Home Member has made one of the usual irresponsible statements which foreign bureaucrats often make in this country when confronted with ugly facts." says Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in a statement to "A.P.I."

He adds: "The Home Member made this statement in the Assembly without any judicial or impartial enquiry and without affording me any opportunity to prove my allegations. If the Home Member is so sure of the conduct of his subordinates, may I request him to accord me the necessary sanction for proceeding against the Lahore Fort police, in the country's court or in the alternative, to order my prosecution for making serious, and as he says untrue, allegations against the officers concerned? I applied for sanction to prosecute these officers three years back, just after my transfer from Lahore Fort camp to the Campbellpur Jail, and I am still waiting for that sanction. I have more than once challenged the Government to order my prosecution for having made these allegations against the officers and have offered to pay the Government necessary expenses in this connection from my own pocket but the Home Member and the Government which he represents so far have refused to come into the open. Under such circumstances the public is entitled to draw its own conclusions and disbelieve the Home Member's prejudiced denials"

Cochin-China Autonomist Murdered

PARIS, March 29. (Reuter): Dr. Trans Tan Phat a member of the Cochin China (French Indo-China) Consultative Council and Representative of the Comin China autonomist movement has been murdered by two unknown assailants, according to the Saigon Correspondent of the French News Agency.

LAST BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE INDO-CHINA

SAIGON, March 29 (Reuter): The last British Troops in French Indo-China were to leave Saigon tonight for the Malay States, it was stated at a parade reviewed by General Jacques Philippe, the Commander of the occupying French Forces. a French news agency report said tonight.

The agency added that French Troops have landed in Annam, the French Indo-China state, without incident.

QUEBEC PULPWOOD STOCK PILES CATCH FIRE

OTTAWA, March 30, (Reuter): The worst fire in the vicinity of Ottawa for many years has destroyed at least 1,000,000 dollars worth of pulpwood when a huge fire raged uncontrolled through vast pulpwood stock piles and plant at Hull, Quebec.

Combined Ottawa and Hull fire departments are battling with the conflagration. Preparations were being made to dynamite the Alexandra Bridge across the Ottawa river used by the transcontinental Railway and other traffic. So far no lives have been lost.

TARIFF BOARD TO VISIT CAWNPORE AND CALCUTTA

BOMBAY, March 30, (A.P.I.): The Indian Tariff Board has concluded oral evidence of witnesses in connection with five industries, namely, calcium chloride, photographic chemicals, phosphoric acid and phosphates, grinding wheels and antimony, and the Reports of these industries are under preparation, says a press communique.

The Board will leave on a tour of Cawnpore and Calcutta on April 3, 1946.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, veteran Liberal leader of India, has published his autobiography entitled "Recollections and Reflections."

India To Get For First Half Year

145,000 Tons Of Rice & 1.4 Million Tons Of Wheat

Allotment Represents 40 p. c. Cut In Requirements

Sir Ramaswami Suggests Rearrangement Of Rice Distribution Within India Itself

KARACHI, March 30. (A.P.I.): IN A JOINT STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR DEALS WITH THE EFFORTS MADE BY THE DELEGATION TO GET AS MUCH AS ALLOTMENT FROM THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD AS POSSIBLE AND ANNOUNCES THE RESULTS OF THEIR EFFORTS.

The statement says: "The Delegation requested the Combined Food Board to allot one million tons of rice and three million tons of wheat for the calendar year 1946. As the need of India is most urgent, in the next three months, the Delegation asked in round figures for 500,000 tons of rice and 2,000,000 tons of wheat and wheat substitutes for the first half year. The allotment that has been made is 145,000 tons of rice and 1.4 million tons of wheat and maize.

CUT OF 40 P.C. IN REQUIREMENTS

Thus out of two and a half million tons asked for, India has been allotted one and a half million tons, a cut of 40 per cent being thus made in our reqirements. Nevertheless, the quantity allotted is in itself considerable, and provides for shipments at the rate of nearly 14,000 tons a day, or 400,000 tons a month which must be compared with the position when the Delegation went to Washington, namely, that the whole import programme for the first six months was only 400,000 tons.

Dealing with the world food situation, and the efforts made by the delegation the statement says: "The world food position is so difficult that world basis, and no decisions have been come to regarding the third and fourth quarters of the year. It would appear, however, that as the year proceeds, and the Northern Hemisphere crops are harvested, the position may become easier and further substantial supplies may become available.

With regard to the future, two things have definitely been achieved, firstly, knowledge of the true needs of India, and the great effort that India has made to help herself, has been greatly extended by our visit both in the United Kingdom and in America.

India has been invited to assume full membership of the Rice Committee and of the Cereals Committee of the Combined Food Board.

KEEPING WATCH OVER FOOD INTERESTS

These two Committees are the Screening Committees which examine demands against supplies, and make recommendations regarding allocations to the Combined Food Board itself.

The Agent-General for India in Washington Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, has been nominated to sit on these Committees, and in his absence for any reason a high officer of the Indian Supply Mission will represent him. The Agent-General and the Supply Mission will likewise keep a constant watch over India's food interests and progress of the shipment of grain for India.

We are conscious that the food situation in India remains one of great anxiety constituting a challenge both to the administration and to producers and to consumers, and the utmost discipline and self-sacrifice will be required if we are to pull through until further help can be given. We shall report officially to the Government of India and include in our report certain recommendations regarding the action which we consider necessary in the light of our study of the world food position.

In reply to a question as regards the inadequate allotbent of rice in reference to the original demand made by India and the fact that famine is threatened in the rice-consuming areas, Sir Ramaswami said: "we would like to get more. We are not ourselves happy over the rice position. There is only one source from which we can get, namely Siam. We shall try to get more from this source. Another step I would suggest is to have a substitute diet namely wheat and maize."

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF RICE DISTRIBUTION

Sir Ramaswami also suggested that there should be a re-arrangement of rice distribution within India itself. He would favour certain wheat-consuming provinces in Northern India to export more rice to the deficit areas and forego the consumption of rice. He pointed out that no rice was allotted to Europe and no rice was issued to England. Australia would export her entire rice crop for export. He added that the moral was obvious for Northern Indian Provinces where popular ministries function.

Asked what steps he would recommend to make up the 40 percent deficit in the allotment, Sir Ramaswami said that he would refer to the Government of India first and the Food Department would deal with the question.

JAVA TALKS FRUITFUL

Van Mook To Leave For The Hague

BATAVIA, March 30 (Reuter). After a fortnight of intermittent meetings, the Dutch and Indonesian talks on the future of the Netherlands East Indies were reported today to have made such good progress that Doctor Hubertus van Mook Liuetenant Governor-General is to go to Holland in a few days time to consult with the Dutch Government

He will leave Batavia on April 4 and will be accompanied by Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Envoy to Java, who has been present at the talks and representatives of Doctor Sutan Sjahrir's administration.

An official announcement issued after today's meeting between the two parties said: "The plenary sitting of the conference took place at 4 p.m. today at the Ambassador's house residence of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

"The discussions which followed showed that points of view as to the future of Indonesia, of the Netherlands and Indonesian delegations had now become close enough to justify a visit to the Netherlands by Doctor van Mook in order to consult his Government."

WORKING OF DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

Case Before Privy Council

LONDON, March 30. (U.P.I.): A vivid description of how the all-embracing Defence of India Rules operated in India during wartime in the name of efficient prosecution of war and public safety was given in the Privy Council yesterday when hearing in the appeal preferred by the Crown against the judgment of the Nagpur High Court ordering forthwith the release of Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, Advocate of the same High Court and Editor of "Bhavitavya" commenced.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt, presided over the full Board of the Privy Council.

Mr. Deshpande, it was narrated, was arrested on August 21, 1944, by order of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.P., under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules, which empowers any police officer to arrest without warrant any person he reasonably suspects of having acted in a manner prejudicial to public safety and efficient prosecution of the war. His house was thoroughly searched and despite repeated representations of his wife and relatives, it is said, were not informed of the charges against him; nor were they allowed any interviews with him in the Nagpur Central Jail where he was locked up. Later, on a "Habeas Corpus" application from his wife, the Nagpur High Court ordered Mr. Deshpande's immediate release on the ground that his detention was "illegal and improper and the arrest was not made in good faith and was a fraud on the Defence of India Act".

The Government filed an appeal in the Privy Council against this judgment which was granted on the strict condition that Mr. Deshpande should not in any event be re-arrested in respect of matters to which the appeal related and the Government should pay all costs to be incurred by Mr. Deshpande in opposing the appeal.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE

LONDON, March 30 (Reuter).

Oxford won the Inter-Varsity Boat Race, over the 4-1/4 Putney Mortlake course, today, by three lengths in the good time of 19 minutes 54 seconds, after leading from start to finish Oxford's "midgets" they were the lightest crew for 40 years, being half a stone per man lighter than their rivals, and rowing in the shortest boat on record proved all too good for the Cambridge "Giants" who could not match the strong unwavering bladework of the Dark Blues.

WILL KHARE TAKE IT UP WITH U.N.O.?

S. African Delegate Says He Is Studying Method Of Approach

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. N. B. Khare, Member for Commonwealth Relations, Government of India, is at present considering the method of approach to be made to the UNO regarding the South African Indian question.

Disclosing this at a Press conference here today, Mr. A. Christopher, Deputy Leader of the South Africa Indian Congress delegation, said that on Monday the delegates would be leaving for Delhi in order to impress upon the Commonwealth Member the urgency of placing this matter before the UNO.

Mr. S. R. Naidoo, a member of the delegation, said that South African Indians wanted to expose the injustice perpetrated upon them to the gaze of the world. "We think that we are entitled to appeal to world opinion," he added, "that so long as Indians in South Africa are devoid of any protection, their problem will remain an international problem and cannot be regarded as a domestic affair as Field Marshal Smuts would like it to be regarded."

Mr. Christopher stated that Field Marshal Smuts had taken up the stand that the European minority in South Africa should dictate to the substantially large Indian and coloured minorities and to the overwhelming majority of millions of native Africans. And yet he wanted to maintain that what he was doing was in keeping with the spirit of the UNO. "But it cannot be suggested," he said", "that the UNO at any time has contemplated that any minorities backed by force should have the right to dictate to any majority."

GHETTO BILL HITS STALIN

CAPETOWN, March 29 (Reuter).—The Diplomatic representatives in the South African Union of the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese Republic have been supplied with a "resume of the facts" of the Indian question in South Africa, a spokesman of the South African Indian Congress said today.

In accordance with a resolution of the Executive of the Congress, he said, it was pointed out to the representative of the U.S.S.R. that Generalissimo Stalin as a native of Georgia, a Republic in Asia, is included in the definition of "Asiatic" with all its derogatory meaning.

SUBHAS STATUE FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 30. (A.P.I.): The retiring Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Debendra Nath Mookerjee, suggested at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation last night that a marble statue of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose should be erected at one of the important street junctions or any other conspicuous place. A full-size portrait of Subhas Babu should also be hung up in the Corporation Council Chamber. He hoped that Councillors would all co-operate to translate the suggestion into action. Tributes were paid to the retiring Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Shamsul Haque, by Councillors.

ALIGARH OUT OF BOUND FOR 'VARSITY STUDENTS

ALIGARH, March 29, (A.P.I.): A Hindu-Muslim clash was averted by the timely intervention of the District authorities and the University Proctor. The trouble arose as a result of an altercation between a Hindu cloth merchant and a student. The city has been declared out of bounds for University students.

SUCCESS OF DELHI TALKS DEPENDS UPON BR. GOVT., SAYS BRAILSFORD

BOMBAY, March 30. (A.P.I.): "In the world that we are shaping, there is no place for a subject India", says noted British Journalist, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, in a preface to the Indian edition of his book entitled "Subject India".

Export of this book to India was prohibited since its publication three years ago. The ban was lifted recently by the Labour Government facilitating publication of an Indian edition this week.

While Mr. Brailsford trusts that the Congress may once again address "a last appeal for unity of its fellow countrymen", he considers "whether such an effort can succeed, will depend in the last resort on the British Government," and adds: "its (Britain's) contribution must be an unequivocal declaration that it will hand over power to a National Indian Government and set up a Constituent Assembly, even if the Muslim League decides to stand aloof".

INDO-BRITISH ALLIANCE

Mr. Brailsford proceeds: "We shall not reach the happiest result by concentrating on any narrow view of British or of Indian interests conceived in isolation. Roughly and crudely, history flung us together. Can we now, by taking thought, evolve out of the connection which destiny forged for us, a new type of union between equal partners, who respect each other? I have never thought the Dominion relationship a happy model: at best it might be a temporary half-way house. An alliance may offer us a more suitable sojourn for the future".

On the question of Sterling Balance, which he thinks, "must play a crucial part in deciding the future relationship of our two peoples", Mr. Brailsford suggests that "no settlement must be attempted until India has a National Government that can speak for her. In case of grave disagreement," he adds, "recourse should be had to some third party judgment."

"NO COMPROMISE ON PAKISTAN ISSUE"

Jinnah Says That Muslims Will Never Submit To Be Treated As Minority

NEW DELHI, March 30. (A.P.I.): The conviction that "Muslims will never submit to be treated as an All-India minority under a Hindu imperialistic raj" was expressed to me in an exclusive interview on the eve of the historic Cabinet Mission talks with Indian leaders by Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah declared, "One thing certain is there will be no compromise on the subject of Pakistan because that means our very existence is at stake."

I told Mr. Jinnah of the intense world interest in the part he will shortly play in the constitutional drama, and of the need for a brief and clear exposition for overseas of the League's case for Pakistan, which will be a crucial issue of the negotiations.

Mr. Jinnah reminded me that he did not know what the mission was going to do, what their ideas were and what decisions they intended to take. "We shall be very glad to meet them and certainly hope that they will realise the actual conditions and situation prevailing in this country" he said.

"We are quite willing to settle details," he declared, "but on the question of Pakistan there is not room for compromise."

As to an uptodate exposition of Pakistan, observed Mr. Jinnah, the scheme which the League had placed before the country since 1940 was that the north-west and north-east zones of India—"which are our homelands and where no less than seventy per cent of the population is Muslims"—should be separated and constituted into independent sovereign states.

"Failure To Solve Pakistan Retards Indian Independence"

NEW YORK, March 29 (U.P.A.): Sir M. Nazimuddin ex-Chief Minister of Bengal, and a member of the Moslem League Working Committee, today declared in an interview with the United Press of America that "India's independcene is being retarded because of the failure to resolve the Pakistan question."

Nazimuddin warned that if Britain decides against the League in the current negotiations, "then you can be sure that a very dangerous situation will arise." He re-affirmed his belief that Pakistan is economically feasible.

"I am optimistic however," he said 'and therefore hope that the members of the Cabinet Mission will be successful. I feel that the Congress cannot carry on within India without the consent of India's Moslem population. If the Congress is able to make the British concede their demands, then the Moslmes in India are bound to force the hands of the Congress.

(Continued in Col. 4)

Film News And Views

News

ART FILMS' LATEST

A tale of simple peasants is narrated in Art Films' production TAKRAR, which will have its premiere at the Majestic next week.

Jamuna, Nawab, Molina, Aruna and Iftekar deck the cast of this picture which was directed by Hemen Gupta.

CLASH OF MORALS

Ranjit's DUKH-SUKH, to be released at the MAJESTIC on Friday 5, is a tale of the clashing of old morals and new. This hoary theme is said to have been directed with sympathy by Ram Daryani.

Sitara, Vasant and Rama Shukla play the main roles in this film.

PRAKASH PRODUCT

Among next week's releases will be that of Prakash's NAI MA, which sets out to glorify the step-mother—a somewhat novel angle on a woman usually looked upon with suspicion in the matter of her relations with her husband's children by a former wife.

Believe, it or not, Ranjana plays the name role in a cast consisting of Jeevan, Rajkumari Shukla and Baby Madhuri.

Pandit Indra has written the script, while the lyrics are by Ramesh Gupta.

NEW FILM CONCERN

Film concerns are springing up with the prolific growth of mushrooms. INQUILAB CHITRA is the name of the latest one. The maiden picture of this unit, will be FAQR-E-HIND, which, when translated, means "The Pride of India."

The above-mentioned picture will star Master Vithal and a newcomer called Charulata.

The next picture on the list of Inquilab Chitra, is to be a photoplay dealing with Bajirao.

VIEWS

Swastik: 3rd Week
CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

Rajkamal's Dr. KOTNIS KI AMAR KAHANI is principally, the story of one of the members of the Congress Medical Mission, sent some years ago, to China, Shantaram plays the name role, while Jayashree is in the part of the Chinese girl who married Kotnis, bore his child, and was left a widow by his premature death.

This film has been adapted from Ahmed Abbas's book...."And One Did Not Come Back." It was directed by Shantaram. Dr. Basu, one of the members of the Mission, acted as technical adviser, while Mrs. Lucy Fang played the role of Chinese adviser.

Royal Opera House: 2nd Week
STORY OF PRATAP SINGH

Ranjit's RAJPUTANI has for its hero, Rana Pratap Singh played by Bipin Gupta. He is shown as a valiant man who fought hard for the freedom of Mewad State.

Veena enacts the role of a brave Rajputani who puts patriotism above her love for her people's enemy, Shakta Singh played by the handsome Jairaj.

"Rajputani" is a glorious page from Indian history. Aspi directed this Ranjit product.

Novelty: 4th Week
VISHNU MYTHOLOGICAL

Shree Vishnu Cine Tone's BHAKTA PRALHAD, presents the well-known Hindu legend wherein God came to the earth to assist one of his non-violent devotees to combat peacefully, the tyranny and oppression of a man who imagined himself to be immortal.

Anant Marathe plays the part of the devotee, Ullhas is the villain, while Lila Chitnis is the chief female star of this picture which was directed by Dhirubhai Desai.

Majestic: 10th Week

Shalimar Pictures' GHULAMI is nearing the end of its run. Starring Renuka Devi and Masud, it sets out to narrate the hardships suffered by Indians in Burma during the Japanese occupation.

"Ghulami" was directed by Mohan Vadhawani. The music is by S. K. Pal.

(Continued from col. 2)

Election results have proved beyond doubt that the Moslem masses are solidly behind Pakistan."

NEW YORK, March 29 (U.P.A.): Writing in the current issue of Colliers Magazine, Robert Aura Smith, former head of the Office of War Information in India and former editor of the Manila Bulletin, today warned that public disorder is inevitable in India.

"Its causes lie in many things besides famine," Smith said.

He asserted that there is a steadily rising tide of anti-British and anti-Western sentiment in India but termed that the most serious problem from the British viewpoint is disaffection in the Indian armed forces, particularly the question relating to at least six thousand imprisoned members of the INA.

"Obviously, order canot be restored in the armed forces without some disciplinary action, but every disciplinary act will be received as an example of British persecution on political grounds...."Smith said. "The Cabinet Mission, therefore faces an explosive situation that may change any time during the course of negotiations."

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What Kind Of Interim Govt.?

Sarat Bose On Joyce's Elucidation

NEW DELHI, March 29, (A.P.A.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose last night issued the following statement to the "Associated Press of America:"

"My attention has been drawn to certain statements made by Mr. Joyce, the Principal Information Officer of the British Cabinet delegation, at a press conference held last evening. It may be true that Mr. Joyce met the Indian Press with the object of clarifying Premier Attlee's speech in the House of Commons made on March 15 last and not Lord Pethick-Lawrence's statement at the Delhi Press conference on March 25, but he has succeded in doing just the opposite. I have been unable to understand what he means by saying "the possibility of securing an interim Government with the support of the main parties remains to be elucidated."

"Mr. Attlee spoke on March 15 last about the Interim Government commanding the greatest possible support in India. Lord Pethick-Lawrence said on March 25 that the Interim Government should have "full popular support." One can understand Mr. Attlee's words "an Interim Government commanding the greatest possible support in India," but Mr. Joyce is apparently dissatisfied with those words and introduces in their place the words "an Interim Government having the support of the main political parties." Does Mr. Joyce mean that "an Interim Government can come into being only if it has the support of the main political parties?" In other words, does he mean that if one of the main political parties, even though it may be a minority party, refuses to come into the Interim Government, the idea of having an Interim Government drops to the ground.

"If that be his meaning, he directly contradicts what Premier Attlee said on March 15, namely that "we cannot allow a minority to place their veto on the advance of a majority." I wish very much that the adviser attached to the British Cabinet Delegation did not attempt to clarify or elucidate the British Premier's speech, but left it to the latter to do so if necessary. Statesmanship of the highest order is necessary in order to settle the immediate issues. Statements of the kind that Mr. Joyce made yesterday do not help at all. I fully believe that the majority and minority communities in India will be able satisfactorily to solve their respective problems if there is no outside interference."

Britain To Recognize Peron Regime

LONDON March 29. (U.P.A.): A Foreign Office spokesman to-day said the British Government will recognize the Juan Peron administration in Argentina

"The elections appeared to be normal, orderly and constitutional," the spokesman said, adding that "British recognition of the new administration will be automatic"

ANOTHER MILITARY LORRY CASUALTY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Laloo Venkatesh (50) suffered instantaneous death as a result of having been knocked down by a military lorry yesterday on Parel Chawl Road. The lorry has not been yet. traced.

35 INJURED IN LORRY ACCIDENT

KARACHI, March 30. (A.P.I.): Thirtyfive persons were injured, 7 of them seriously, and brought to hospital when a lorry proceeding along the Malir Road suddenly struck against a telegraph post and turned turtle. All the occupants were thrown on the road and some of them sustained compound fractures of legs and arms. The lorry was badly damaged.

Bathroom Tragedy, 70 Years Old Parsi Lady Dies

BOMBAY. Saturday.

Dhanbhai Dinshawji a seventy-year-old Parsi Lady residing in Petit Building, Karelwadi, Thakurdwar, who fell down in her bathroom on March 16, died today in the J. J. Hospital where she was admitted three days after the fall.

JUBBULPORE: A report of the "faith mircle" which encouraged the devotees to perform the increditable feat of walking over a pit filled in with burning cinders and charcoal without getting their persons injured has reached here Mahidpur, in the Holkar State, Indore.

"Self-Determination Is Not Denial Of Others' Rights"

Badridas Goenka Extends Industrialists' Co-operation To British Mission

NEW DELHI, March 29 (U.P.I): "The translation of the United Nations Charter—which is a new faith for building peace—into deeds implies a frank recognition of the full rights of nationhood of subject and backward nations. The Big Powers must frankly recognise that the subjection of backward areas is a standing menace to the peace of all the world. The unrest in Indonesia is a sign of the times to show that the old colonial system is dead beyond recall" observed Sir Badridas Goenka, President, Federation of Indian Chambers and Industries, at the nineteenth annual session of the Federation held here today.

Extending fullest co-operation to the Cabinet Mission in reaching an immediate settlement, Sir Badridas expressed the confidence that the argument about the division of the country would no longer be seriously advanced. "Self-determination of any race or community", he said, "cannot imply the denial of a right to others. and we must see to it that if freedom is not a mockery, minorities in every area receive the fullest opportunity to develop on their own lines."

Referring to "the serious threat on the rights of Indians abroad", and condemning the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill of the South African Government, he said: "Only a free India, capable of holding her head high among the nations of the world, could tackle the question of difficulties of Indians abroad frequently persecuted by anti-Indian elements in power."

FOOD SITUATION

Continuing Sir Badridas referred to the food situation and said that there had been lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the situation and it was surprising that in spite of the deficit of three million tons, which actually proved to be six million tons, the original request of the Government to the Combined Food Board was only for one and a half million tons. He said that it was a tragic irony that India, which in the last famine paid so great a price for victory, should have no representation on the Combined Board, before which the Indian Food Delegation was now pleading India's case

CONTROLS MUST GO.

Drawing attention to the problems of agricultural and industrial development of India, Sir Badridas stated that magnificent opportunities of development during the war had been pitifully dissipated by Government through controls. With the heavy overworking of plant and machinery, of railways and other equipment, the task of replacement has become almost unmanageable. Controls during the war have done and are still doing irreparable harm to the country's economic life. Capital Issues Control is operated without any reference to an economic plan for industrialisation. At a time when rapid industrialisation must be promoted to maintain full employment and increase the standard of living of our people, the delays and difficulties in obtaining the necessary capital are calculated not to assist but to hinder our purpose. It is true that all the controls cannot be removed immediately but the whole field requires to be reviewed remembering that there can be no justification, now that the war is over, for any measure which aims at restricting production by private enterprise We have not at present either the machinery or the organisation for undertaking large scale industrial development by the State and, if private enterprise is to discharge adequately the tasks, which it is now called upon to perform, it must receive assurances of support and the necessary encouragement by the provision of equipment and raw materials to enable it to proceed rapidly with its task.

Sir Badridas Goenka then referred to the three most urgent needs of the private enterprise in the discharge of its task, firstly, taxation policy and the level taxation, need to avoid unproductive and wasteful expenditure both by the Central and Provincial Governments, secondly, relaxation of the existing exchange and other restrictions and, thirdly, the long-range plan of agricultural and industrial development through stabilisation of prices so as to maintain agricultural progress and give stimulus to industry.

NO SCALING DOWN OF STERLING BALANCES.

Criticising the Honourable the Finance Member's explanation about the Empire Dollar Pool, Sir Badridas said that "we cannot acquiesce, several

Sir Badridas Goenka President, Federation Of Indian Chambers.

months after the conclusion of the war, in the maintenance of the closest secrecy in which we are vitally interested". It is good that the Finance Member categorically stated that the terms of the Anglo-American Financial Agreement were not binding on India. Sir Badridas stated that India will never countenance any proposal regarding the scaling down of her sterling credits and any such proposal, if made, would be one of the most unreasonable that has ever been made between nations. He also suggested that if the settlement of sterling balance question was delayed, the Government of India should immediately explore the possibility of a temporary dollar loan to finance the import of essential equipment. He also suggested that the Indian industry should be given the fullest opportunity of securing all the useful war surplus equipment now in the country.

On the question of Tariff Policy, he referred to the American proposals on Trade and Employment which are coloured so much by the conditions and requirements of advanced industrial countries. Many features of these proposals are likely to affect adversely India's economic development unless reservations are made in India's interest. He said that, "we cannot accept the perpetuation of the existing standard of industrialisation", which many clauses of the Proposals seek to establish.

HUGE STOCK OF WHEAT DESTROYED

CALCUTTA, March 29 (U.P.I.)—A report from Netrokona states that a huge quantity of wheat which was rotting in the local Government godown has recently been destroyed. Some quantity was set on fire and the rest thrown in the river. The wheat was decomposed due to lying in storage for a long time and repeated attempts were made to dispose of the stock quietly without public knowledge.

At first there was a plan to reduce the entire stock to ashes. Kerosene was poured over the wheat which was then set alight. But the plan failed.

The remaining was carefully gathered without any trace being left of the godown, taken to the bank of the river Dalai under cover of darkness and tossed out into the water.

A few months back a big stock of atta was destroyed at Netrokona.

Calcutta Firemen Stage Sit Down Strike

CALCUTTA, March 27 (A.P.I.): Workers of the Calcutta Fire Service will go on a 24 hour sit down strike on March 30 "to express their solidarity with retrenched hands and to demand withdrawal of notices on them."

NO SIT-DOWN STRIKE BY POLICE

BOMBAY, Saturday: With reference to a report published in an article, headed "Attitudes and Latitudes", by "Birbal" in today's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" that early this month there was a sit-down strike of the Armed Police in the city, we are authoritatively informed that there is no truth whatsoever in this report.

Schools Reopen, But Teachers Stay Away

AHMEDABAD, March 30, (A. P. I.): The municipal schools of Ahmedabad which were closed for summer vacation on account of the strike of the teachers, re-opened to-day. But no teachers returned to duty.

The Chairman of the School Board has issued a circular threatening not to pay the salaries of teachers for the month of March and to regard them as on strike from March first.

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Kher To Be Bombay Legislature Congress Party Leader.

SARDAR PATEL PROMISES TO REMOVE COMMUNAL DISTRUST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, was unanimously elected Leader of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party at its first meeting, at the Congress House, this evening. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was present.

A brief exposition of the programme under the coming Congress regime was made both by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. B. G. Kher in their speeches.

Issues embracing, "inter alia", the food crisis, the teachers strike, corruption in the administration, black marketing and the question of the Scheduled Castes came up for treatment.

Among those who attended the meeting were 122 members of the Assembly 13 of the Council and some office-bearers of the Bombay, Karnatak, Maharashtra and Gujrat Provincial Congress Committees. Two non-members of the Party Mr. Mani (Harijan) from Belgaum and Mr. Koelo (Christian) from Thana also attended the meeting and signed the Congress pledge.

At the outset Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel referred to the strength the Congress had gained within the last seven years. That showed unmistakably, he said, the love of the people for the Congress.

Sardar Patel failed to understand those who had resorted to fasts as a protest against their not getting the Congress ticket for contesting the elections. Fasts, he said, have their utility as far as body and mind are concerned, but for other purposes they were baffling. The Congress, he asserted, would not yield to fasts undertaken by way of threats.

FOOD ISSUE

Dealing with the present situation in the country, Sardar Patel said that food and cloth famine were staring them in the face. The Congress would concentrate all its power on fighting the crisis. "We cannot allow a single man to die for want of food."

The next difficult problem, he said, was of corruption and bribery in the administration. He warned those who were involved in it.

"As far as we are concerned we will give no chance for accusing fingers to be pointed towards us. Any person who stoops low should rather commit suicide than be in the Congress."

Referring to communal and Harijan questions, Sardar Vallabhbhai said, that both demanded immediate attention. Communal distrust would be removed and untouchability banished. It would be the first duty of the Congress, he said, to serve those who were not with it.

The teachers' strike came up for severe criticism. "This seems to have been done to establish some leadership. Some persons will like to create trouble. You must be on your guard against such a move."

Passing over to the affairs of the Assembly, Sardar Patel said that the opposition was small and it might be numerically weak. But, he added, it was the greater reason that they should attend to it more seriously.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel declared that this time the Congress would not give up the Legislatures. It would hold on to the Legislatures to serve the people and the country. But he warned those present against the formation of groups and cliques now that the Party was large.

Mr. L. M. Patil proposed Mr. B. G. Kher as their leader. Messrs. M. T. Patil, Morarjee Desai and S. L. Silam supported the proposition.

Mr. Pakwasa, who had been voted to the Chair, when the meeting began, vacated it and Mr. Kher stepped in.

Thanking the members, Mr. Kher said that with their support and the patriotism of the people, he would discharge his duties efficiently.

Mr. Kher said that the Congress would work for the uplift of the peasants and workers and would not exploit them for political ends.

He thought the existence of a good opposition a necessity and wished they had an opposition on a political programme.

Mr. Kher declared with delight that no mistakes were committed by the Ministry last time. He expressed the hope that this time also they would acquit themselves of their obligations like that.

NEW PARTY IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March 30, (U.P.I.): Sardar Mangal Singh informs that a new party of ten members with himself as leader has been formed in the Central Assembly. The members have addressed a letter to the President asking for the allotment of a separate block to the party.

LEAGUE CAPTURES ALL MUSLIM SEATS IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, MARCH 30 (UPI): ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE FROM DIFFERENT DISTRICTS THE LEAGUE HAS CAPTURED ALL THE 30 MUSLIM SEATS IN THE BOMBAY ASSEMBLY.

The four Muslim League candidates, for the four seats in the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the two Mohammedan Constituencies of Bombay City and Suburbs, have been declared elected.

In Bombay South there was practically no contest, as all the 6 candidates, besides the League nominees, had declared their intention to withdraw. Their names, however, appeared on the ballot papers and they forfeit their deposits.

Khan Bahadur Hasanali P. Ibrahim secured 25,821 votes and Mr. Husein Beg Mohd. 25,792. The rest of the candidates, Messrs. Adamali Mulla Noorbhai, Issakbhai Abbaskhai Bandookwala, Fakhruddin Ghulam Husein, Mohd. Hassan, Nuruddin Yusufali Bandookwala and Salebhoy Abdul Kader got 71, 84, 192, 227, 125 and 93 votes respectively.

In the North and suburbs 3 candidates fought the elections. The two Muslim League candidates Mr. Mohd. Umar Rajab and Haji Noor Mohd. Ahmed polled 29,660 and 29,636 votes respectively. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, the Ahrar nominee, received 1,884 votes and loses his deposit.

1,232 votes were declared invalid in the south and 1,154 in the North and suburbs.

84 per cent of the total number of voters in both the constituencies exercised their franchise.

Counting of votes started at 8 this morning at the office of the Collector of Bombay, who is the Returning Officer. The results were declared at 11-45 a. m.

The latest Party position in the Assembly composed of 175 seats, is as follows:—

Congress—128;
Muslim League—30;
Europeans—6;
Independent—3;
Indian Christian—1;
Anglo-Indian—2;
Communist—2;
Royist—1;
Hindu Mahasabha—1;

Mr. Akhtar Hasan Mirza, President of the National Seamen's Union of India, was declared elected to the Bombay Assembly for the one seat reserved for the Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers Constituency.

(i) AHMEDABAD CITY MAHOMEDAN SEAT: Mr. I. I. Chundrigar (League) 22,873. Mr. Gulzar Khan (Nationalist) 487.

(ii) DHULIA MAHOMEDAN SEAT: Mr. K. B. Kazi (League) 5,025. Mr. A. Hila (Nationalist) 503.

(iii) NASIK MAHOMEDAN SEAT: K. S. Abdulrahim Hajee Baboohakeem (League) 9,207. Maulvi Abdulrazak (Jamiat) 3,135.

(iv) SURAT-RANDER MAHOMEDAN SEAT: Mr. Abdul Kadar Seekh (League) 4,759. Mr. Golandaz (Independent) 180.

(v) POONA DT. MUSLIM RURAL: K. S. Abdul Kadir Abdul Azizkhan (League) 8,293. Mr. Dadamiya Dinalshah (Independent) 140.

(vi) SHOLAPUR DISTRICT: Abdul Sattar Mohomad Husein (Muslim League) 9,506. Ahamad Master (Independent) 458. H. A. Mahabaleshwar (Independent) 49. Husseinsaheb Koti (Independent) 76.

The defeated candidates forfeited their securities.

(vii) KANARA DISTRICT: K. Shamsuddin (League) 2,254. Akbar Contractor (Independent) 6.

(viii) AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT: S. M. Ismail (League) 5,355. Khan Saheb M. M. Patel (Independent) 522.

Khan Saheb Patel lost his deposit.

(ix) DHARWAR DISTRICT: Mr. A. Kittur (League) 11,336. Mr. Gudwalla 10,393. Mr. Dhalyat 2,446.

(x) BELGAUM DISTRICT: Mr. A. A. Gheewala (League) 8,147. Mr. Khadei Sahib A. Shaikh (Nationalist Muslim) 601. Mr. Hasham Saheb Jamadar (Independent) 151. Mr. Abdul Razak Havaldar (Independent) 86.

IN MADRAS

MADRAS: The Congress has captured 160 seats in the Madras Assembly consisting of 215 members. The Congress has won all the general seats numbering 144, five women's seats, five labour seats, five Indian Christian seats, one Landholders' seat and one Backward Tribes' seat. The Muslim League has won 28 seats, including one women's seat, while the Communists have annexed two seats.

IN UNITED PROVINCES

LUCKNOW: The Congress has captured all the three labour seats in the U. P. Legislative Assembly.

The following is the final party position:—

Congress—153 including four Muslims.
Muslim—54.
Independents—14.
Nationalist Muslims—7.
The House consists of 228 seats.

IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA: With 246 results received so far, out of a total of 250 seats in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, the latest party position is as follows:

Muslim League—113.
Congress 84.
Europeans—23.
Independents—14.
Anglo-Indians—4.
Krishak Proja—4.
Communists—3.
Hindu Mahasabha—1.

Cripps Confers With League President For One Hour

JAWAHAR AND JINNAH INVITED AT QUAKER PRAYER MEETING TO-DAY

NEW DELHI, March 30. (A.P.I.): Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the Cabinet Mission, called on Mr. Jinnah at his residence this morning and had an hour's talk with him.

It is understood Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is an old friend of Lord and Lady Pethick-Lawrence, dined with the Secretary of State for India last night.

The delegation have no official engagements before Monday when talks with various Indian leaders and elected representatives begin, but to-morrow they will attend a Quaker prayer meeting in New Delhi to which Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have been invited though it is considered doubtful that they will be present. The invitation, it is understood, has been extended by Miss Agatha Harrison who is now on a visit to India.

The Cabinet Mission had a comparatively quiet day to-day.

The Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, visited this afternoon the International Contemporary Art Exhibition organised by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society. He was received at the exhibition by Sir Usha Nath Sen, President, Major Henderson, General Secretary, Anil Roy Chowdhary, Secretary of the Society, and several members of the Council. The artists who were present explained to Lord Pethick-Lawrence the different schools of paintings which were on exhibit. He expressed great satisfaction at the effort made by the Society to hold an exhibition of this kind. The Secretary of State signed the book expressing his satisfaction.

I.N.A. AND INDEPENDENT LEAGUERS OF MALAYA

Not To Be Tried, Says Jawahar

ALLAHABAD, March 30 (UPI):—There is to be no trial in Malaya of the I.N.A. and the Independence League personnel for collaboration with the Japanese. There might be few cases for cruelty or such like allegations.

This was revealed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while giving impressions on his Malaya tour to pressmen at Anand Bhuvan.

Pandit Nehru also revealed that during his short stay in Rangoon on his way back to India from Malaya he was fortunate enough to meet General Aung Sang as well as some Indian friends. Pandit Nehru who had interesting talks with General Aung was happy to find how much in common both had in their outlook about the future. General Aung Sang was anxious to cultivate friendly relations with India. He was well acquainted with the Indian political development and attended as visitor the Ramgarh session of the Indian National Congress.

During his tour in Malaya purses of about 85,000 dollars, in addition to probably another sum of 60,000 dollars, were available. It is proposed to create a trust fund of this and other money received for relief of Indians in Malaya.

Pandit Nehru is leaving for Lucknow to-night and after spending two days there will leave for Delhi.

DELHI MILKMEN IN CHARITABLE MOOD

NEW DELHI, March 30. (A.P.I.): Delhi milkmen, who are on strike, held a demonstration in front of the Assembly Chamber this afternoon with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" and other slogans and gave away to passersby and onlookers some 70 seers of milk kept back from regular customers. Spectators helped themselves to the free milk, some taking it away in tumblers, others sitting down on the Assembly steps and drinking with cupped palms.

One or two members of the Assembly came out and talked to the demonstrators who explained that the controlled price of milk paid to them was not enough to pay for cattle feed.

SIR R. MUDALIAR

NEW DELHI, March 30 (API): Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar is expected to arrive at Karachi to-day, says a communique. He will be in India only for a short time, as he has to return for further meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O., of which he is chairman. During his time in India he will, of course, continue as a member of the Executive Council, but will not hold a portfolio. He will, however, act as Leader of the House in the Assembly until the end of the Session.

PALME DUTT IN INDIA

KRAACHI, March 30 (A.P.I.)

Mr. Palme Dutt, the well-known Communist, passed through Karachi from London on his way to New Delhi this morning.

In an interview Mr. Palme Dutt said that he had brought to India greetings of those people abroad who were working for the freedom of this land. He said that this was his first visit to India.

On his arrival at Karachi Mr. Dutt sent telegrams to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Mr. Rajni Palme Dutt arrived in Delhi today by air. He was given a reception at the Palam aerodrome.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL MEETING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council was held at the Bombay Sanitary Association Hall, Princess Street, this afternoon; Lady Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

After reviewing the activities of the Institution, she said that the two societies, the Bombay Presidency Women's Society and the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, will be amalgamated. The New Welfare Unit will be started at Palghar on the same lines as at Chakar and Bhilwar.

The Government of Bombay, proposed to loan, for this purpose, to the Council to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- along with a Talkie Projector which will be a great and latest attraction in the villages.

CHUNGKING, March 29 (A.P.): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek received the Indian trade delegation today.

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

CROWNING GLORY OF C. K.'S CAREER: NATURE SMILES ON HUMAN FOLLY: BARODA'S HEROIC FIGHT: GREATER SPEED NEEDED: SUCCESS OF DELHI INDEPENDENTS: A CASE FOR THE I. H. F.: BIFURCATION OF HARWOOD LEAGUE SEASON: GOSSAGE CUP REINSTATED? DATES FOR ALL-INDIA COMPETITIONS: CHANGING OF A.-I. F. F. OFFICERS

Thanks to the magnificent batting of C. K. Nayudu and the deadly bowling of his brother C.S. that Holkar was able to defeat Baroda by the narrow margin of 56 runs and win the Cricket Championship of India for the first time in its career. It was exceedingly creditable on the part of a veteran player like C. K. who has already crossed the half century mark in the calender of his age to hit up a double Century in the first innings which was the highest individual Score in the match. By scoring another 50 in the second outing, he registered incidentally his 1000 runs in the National Tournament. I heartily congratulate C. K. on crowning his glorious career with the Ranji Trophy, the most coveted of all trophies in this country, which he failed to wrest from Bombay last year.

NATURE SMILES ON HUMAN FOLLY!

The devastating bowling of C. S. was in a large measure responsible for Baroda's downfall. Actually he captured 10 Wickets in all. Baroda was in such a hopeless plight in the first innings that they could collect only a meagre 198—as against Holkar's 342—with great difficulty. Wasn't it funny that the ground was so overwatered in the previous evening that the game could not be resumed—even on matting—on the third day for nearly 70 minutes? This watering business is said to have been agreed upon between the rival skippers. But there was nobody, it seems, to supervise this work. So nature had an opportunity, to smile when men committed the folly!

A heroic last wicket partnership between Gaekwad (77 not out) and Rawal (22) for 102 runs saved the home team from disaster. For this the Holkar is said to have presented a purse of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 to the respective batsmen. Well, this is the princely way of showing appreciation, whether you like it or not. But I wonder if the Board of Control would put them down as professionals. They have a list of professional umpires, I know, but have they a list of professional players?

BARODA'S HEROIC FIGHT

The chief cause of Baroda's defeat was undoubtedly the batting failure of their stalwarts—failure in the sense that men like Vijay Hazare could not pile up a big score. Of course they tried to retrieve the position in the second innings in a courageous manner. Swamy in particular made a noble attempt to pull the match out of the fire. Were he not deprived of assistance in the end he might have succeeded. He remained unbeaten with 91 to his credit. Baroda is sure to feel sore for the rather doubtful manner in which Patel, the last man in was given out. I do not for a moment question the umpire's decision. But it is natural for a beaten side to feel cross when their rising hopes are frustrated in the way it was done.

GREATER SPEED NEEDED

Nevertheless we cannot get away from the fact that Amir Elahi the back-bone of their attack, failed to render Baroda the help that was expected of him. Had he done his bit properly the game might have told a different tale. However, it is all in the game. Amir has been out of luck throughout this season more or less. Under such a condition it would have been a folly to send him to England with the Indian team.

It is now up to the Board of Control to devise ways and means to finish this tournament by the end of February at latest. Four months is a pretty long period to complete it. Three would be more reasonable. Then you could hold the Zonal Quadrangular at the end of Inter-Provincial Competition. It would be an ideal thing if the Ranji Trophy were started in the beginning of October and finished by the end of December following it up with the Zonal Quadrangular. But as things stand, this is not possible. So we must make the best of the situation.

SUCCESS OF DELHI INDEPENDENTS

Neither G.I.P. nor H.M.I. Dockyard could bring the Delhi Cloth Mills Cup which is claimed to be the biggest trophy for hockey in India, to our city. 'Hors de combat' played a disappointing part in the elimination of the Railway in the replayed semi-final. But the Dockyard succumbed in the final by the odd goal in three. The Delhi Independents had the proud privilege of winning the Cup. As they are coming here to take part in the Aga Khan Tournament shortly, the local champions will have the opportunity of measuring their strength again under more favourable auspices. The conditions at Delhi were far from their taste. I doubt not the Delhi players will experience the same difficulty here. The billiard table like ground at the Azad Maidan will be too soft and slow for them! Of course they may accustom themselves to it by coming here early enough for practice thereon.

A CASE FOR I. H. F.

The eleventh hour withdrawal of the Manavadar State team from the Aga Khan Cup has caused a good deal of heart-burning in the local hockey circles. This is the third time. I believe, they have caused this disappointment to the public. It is all the more reprehensible because they had assured the Tournament Committee that they would definitely come this time. Since Gwalior was pulled up by the I.H.F. a couple of years ago, they have stopped participating in any tournament. I hope that is not the real reason. But what has happened to Scindhia's enthusiasm for hockey?

I understand Lahore Y.M.C.A. is bringing a strong combination to make a bid for the Cup. It is reported that they will have the assistance of some of the players who have represented the province and its university in their representative tournaments. The famous soccer team of Calcutta, Mohun Bagan, are also anxious to win their laurels in the field of hockey. They will be here next week.

BIFURCATION OF HARWOOD LEAGUE SEASON

The W.I.F.A. has chalked out its programme for the coming season. It is an excellent idea to restrict the number of competing teams to a reasonable figure for each competition so that they may not drag on for months on end. I cannot however, appreciate the reason for bifurcating the First Division of Harwood League into two periods, and shoving the Hinricks Shield in between. Truly speaking, the League is only played by half as return matches are not held at all, although that is one of the primary conditions of such a competition as it obtains everywhere. In fact, we used to have it in Bombay also. But we have too many tournaments now and there are very few play grounds to accommodate them. So we have to be satisfied with half a loaf!

GOSSAGE CUP RE-INSTATED?

I notice that the Hinricks Shield which was or all fours with the Western India Championship will have a different colour altogether from the latter. What the W.I.F.A. Committee has done is to divide the Western India Championship into two sections. One will be open to civil teams only like the old Gossage Cup tournament and the other will flourish with the help of the Services teams. Whether they will remain on these forms in the future, it is difficult to say. The rulers of the Cooperage have been changing their plans constantly to suit the needs of the occasion. Everything depends on the support they receive at the hands of the public, specially the Service personnel. I only hope that they will not commit financial suicide by following the F.A. Cup system of draw in the Rovers tournament as they did last year.

DATES FOR ALL-INDIA COMPETITIONS

It has been suggested that the Inter-Provincial Soccer Tournament for the Santosh Trophy should be held from September 15 to September 26 when a rugger tournament will be held at the Cooperage. I hope these dates will be acceptable to the other provinces. Otherwise, the W.I.F.A. may use it as an excuse for not participating in the National tournament. The Rovers Cup will be staged from September 27 to October 20. As Dusserra will fall on the first week of October, I do not see how the Calcutta and Bangalore teams will take part in it, unless their engagements are deferred till the tenth of that month. Of course this does not apply to the Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta, as unlike the Bangalore Muslims they have only Muslim players playing for them. Oh, when will that happy day arrive when all such communal teams clubs and tournaments disappear from our unhappy land?

CHANGING OF A.I.F.F. OFFICERS

I understand strings are being pulled to throw out the present office-bearers of the A.I.F.F. namely, Principal S. M. Moin-ul-Huq, President, M. Dutt-Roy, Honorary Secretary, and P. Gupta, Honorary Treasurer and set up new ones in their places at the next general meeting. I have always held the opinion that these officers should be changed every two or three years, so that they do not become a monopoly of individuals or provinces. I do not therefore see any reason why the honour should not go to another deserving province. At the some time the A.I.F.F. must choose such officers as are well conversant with the administration of the game. Otherwise they will be mere cat's paws in the hands of designing diplomats in which case the game is sure to suffer in this country.

RADHAKRISHNAN IN NEW YORK

Says Indian Culture May Aid World New Pattern

NEW YORK, March 29. (U.P.A.): Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System today on "India's Role in the Present World Crisis", said that Indian culture may aid the world in formulating a new pattern of living and a new social mind so urgently needed if peace is to prevail.

He said that secular views on life have proved utterly inadequate and urged all men to seek religion which India, since history began, "looked upon not so much as a revelation to be attained by faith but as an effort to unveil the deepest layers of our being and get into enduring contact with them."

Commenting upon the effects of war on modern life, Radhakrishnan said that "civilization is ceasing to be European or Asiatic and is becoming that of the world....Religion for the Indian mind is life in God, love of man and charity for all."

Soviet Background For Muslim Demand?

NEW YORK, March 29. (U.P.A.): Writing in the Scripps Howard chain of newspapers today, Dr. Edward J. Byng, a well known authority on Asia, said that a "danger of another crisis arises in Asia from the intransigent demand of India's Moslem group". He also said that the situation which exists in Russian Turkestan is "not without influence upon the affairs of neighbouring China...."

Byng said that present events in India and China can more easily be interpreted and Moscow's demand for sole trusteeship over Moslem Tripoli better appraised, if they are viewed against a background of international solidarity among Mohammedans and worldwide Anglo-Russian rivalry.

CONGRESS TO SEEK CLARIFICATION?

NEW DELHI, March 30 (U.P.I.): The "United Press of India" gathers from very reliable political circles that before contacting the British Cabinet Mission, the Congress High Command would demand clarification on certain fundamental points which are regarded as essential prerequisites to formal negotiations on behalf of the Congress.

These include, among others: (1) an assurance that the British Government would be prepared to accept and implement the verdict of the Indian constitution-making body on the question of Indo-British relations on the basis of recognition of independence of India; (2) That there would be one and only one constitution-making body for the whole India, in which all interests may be represented and (3) That there would be no continuance of treaty rights and obligations in any shape or form between the Indian States and the Paramount Power in Great Britain.

145,000 Tons Of Rice For India

KARACHI, March 30. (A.P.I.): The coubined Board allotted 145,000 tons of rice and 1,400,000 tons of wheat and maize for India for the calendar year 1946.

This was announced by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, leader of the Indian Food Delegation to the United Kingdom and the United States, on his return to India today in a joint statement to the Associated Press of India.

WALK-OUT IN SIND ASSEMBLY

KARACHI, March 30 (A.P.I.): The members of the Coalition Party staged a walk out en bloc in the Sind Assembly today as a protest against the ruling of the speaker, Syed Miran Mohamed Shah, disallowing the adjournment motion of Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, to discuss the failure of the police to protect Khan Bahadur Haji Moulabux who was assaulted and maltreated by rowdy demonstrators on March 28 in the premises of the Sind Secretariat, when he was returning after the Assembly session.

COMMUNIST FORCES OCCUPY SUNKIANG

CHUNGKING, March 30 (Reuter): Communist Forces have totally occupied 22 districts of the newly created Manchurian province of Sunkiang, from which Soviet Troops were recently withdrawn, the Chinese Central News Agency reports.

Soviet troops are now concentrating in Harbin before their final withdrawal and it is reported that the Soviet Army Headquarters will shortly move to Harbin from Changchun.

Communist Forces are reported to have attacked a railway town, 70 miles north-west of Harbin *immediately after the Soviet withdrawal and to have captured it after 24* hours bitter fighting.

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THE BEGGAR PROBLEM SOLVED

"Beggar! the only freeman of your commonwealth!

Free above scot-free, that observe no laws"—That has been the happy lot of the Bombay beggar all these years. The beggars who swarm our streets are much better off than the hungry farmer who toils on his heavily—incumbered land from morn till nightfall, and those of the Beggar Force who have taken up strategic positions in the city have incomes larger even than the ill-paid office clerk. With so many generous men of the Services about, beggars too have had their boom period during the war. But the days of their freedom are numbered. The Bombay Government has, at last, realized the necessity of subjecting them to law and of protecting the public from the contagious diseases exhibited by them for the purpose of obtaining alms. The Bombay Beggars Act which has just been passed aims at tackling this problem in an effective yet humane way. It is intended to be reformative so far as indigent and helpless beggars are concerned and provides for their training for some occupation which would be useful to them after the period of detention. The new Act empowers police officers to arrest without warrant any person who is found begging in any place, other than a place of public worship. The arrested person is then to be put up before a stipendiary Magistrate who is to hold a summary inquiry, and if as a result of that inquiry he is satisfied that the arrested person was found begging, he must declare him a beggar and order him to be detained in a certified institution for not less than a year, and in case of a second offence for not less than 3 years. Provision is to be made for the teaching of agricultural, industrial or other pursuits and for general education and medical care during the period of detention in such institution. Trafficking in beggary by using another person for the purpose of begging and thus exploiting him is made a penal offence punishable with a year's imprisonment, and so too the act of causing a child to solicit alms and thus depriving it of self-respect and ruining its future. Beggar children are to be dealt with by Juvenile Courts under the Bombay Children Act, except children, below five years of age, of healthy beggar-mothers ordered to be detained under the Beggars Act who will not be separated from their mothers till they attain the age of five. Altogether, the new Act is a most beneficial piece of social legislation and it is to be hoped that the Government will lose no time in setting up suitable "Certified Institutions" throughout the Province, for till that is done, the new Act cannot be brought into force though it has already found its place on the statute book.

* * *

SOLICITOR JUDGES

We have heard that the Solicitors of Bombay are making a move that High Court judges should be drawn from their side of the profession too. The invariable practice has so far been not to appoint a solicitor to the bench. While there is nothing to be said against their capacity as lawyers, it has been said that they are in so intimate and direct a contact with clients—their bigger clients being generally chronic litigants—that it is not desirable that they should be elevated to the bench. It is true that the same may be said of advocates on the appellate of the High Court who may be raised to the bench, but two wrongs do not make a right. It is one of the chief advantages of the duel system that in counsel we have a class of lawyers who can not only advise from a detached viewpoint but can also furnish judges in whose independence the public can have absolute confidence.

* * *

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT—

We all prize our liberty—

"The wish, which ages have not yet subdued,
In man, to have no master save his mood."

Recently our High Court had occasion to pull up the Government once again on their very casual approach to the grave responsibility which attached to the duties of officers entrusted with curtailing the liberty of the subject without trial. The Home Secretary to the Government of Bombay had made affidavits in identical terms in connection with habeas corpus applications by two persons detained under the Defence of India Rules, though the facts of their respective cases were slightly different. This naturally evoked the wrath of our High Court which has jealously guarded the liberty of the subject during the most critical period of our country's history.

* * *

A WRONG DECISION

In a suit filed by one umbrella maker against another, Mr. Justice Blagden recently granted an injunction restraining the defendant from using a certain trade name on umbrellas made by him so as to pass them off as those of the plaintiff, though he found as a fact that the use of that trade name by the plaintiff was not so general or universal as to entitle him to protection as a trade mark. We do not think Mr. Justice Blagden's decision is right. Even in a passing-off action, in order to succeed the plaintiff must prove that the name or get-up by which the defendant describes his goods has acquired a reputation in the market as the recognized description of the plaintiff's goods. In the case we are considering, on the learned judge's finding that the plaintiff had failed to prove that his trade name had acquired any such reputation, we are of opinion that the learned judge was bound to refuse the injunction sought against the defendant.

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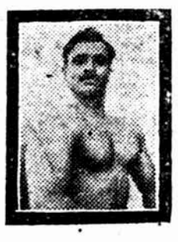

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WHAT HAPPENS TO THE CHILD PRODIGIES

Most Of Them Never Heard Of Later

By John Richmond

The 14-year Spanish boy chess prodigy, Arturo Pomar, recently a competitor in the London International Chess Tournament has been tipped off as a future champion, a second Casablanca.

It remains to be seen if he can stay the course, and this brings up the old problem: what happens to child prodigies who hit the world headlines for a few weeks and then vanish into obscurity? What quirk of fate is it that sets them apart from their fellows?

Over the past ten or twelve years scores of precocious youngsters have been hailed as geniuses. Of these how many have made good their early promise, how many are famous to-day?

Where is Andrew Nastell of Faversham, a skilful performer on the penny whistle at two and acclaimed an accomplished musician at six? Does Folkestone's child marvel, June Masters, a competent conductor at five, now control her own orchestra? What fame to-day has Arthur Greenwood of Brooklyn, U.S.A. who knew the alphabet at a year old and at seven was more proficient than his masters at astronomy, chemistry and physics?

Perhaps, strangest of all, was the infant known as the "Cradle Prophet", child of a peasant of Petallan, Mexico, who talked immediately after birth in perfect Spanish and predicted six months of calamities and disasters. Probably he died, certainly he was never heard of again.

Earlier still there was the English child, Daisy Ashford, whose book 'The Young Visitors" written at the age of nine and published some years after, was greeted as a masterpiece of its kind. No other great work has since been published by the same author.

These child wonders and hundreds like them had their brief day and then disappeared from public view. The young prodigies who throughout history fulfilled early expectations can be counted on the fingers of your hands.

There are few Britons among this gallery of the great. The historian Thomas Babington Macaulay was undoubtedly one. At the age of seven he compiled a universal history, at eight he composed a treatise intended to convert the natives of Malabar to Christianity, and in his early teens he could recite the whole of Paradise Lost.

John Ruskin, author and art critic was another British child prodigy who wrote poems at six and as a small child was known as the "savant in petticots." Ruskin's parents it may be noted kept the small boy's nose to the grindstone and from earliest years he was made to practice the composition of both prose and verse.

The philosopher-economist John Stuart Mill was even more extraordinary At three he knew Greek, at six he read Xenophon, Herodotus, Aesop and Lucian and at ten studied Plato and Demosthense with ease.

In the world of music more child prodigies are found than in any other branch of the arts. Of those who made good one of the greatest was Leonardo da Vinei, the universal genius, who as a boy was artist, architect, inventor and writer.

The great musician Mozart was a fine pianist at the age of four, at six he toured Europe concert playing, and when only fourteen conducted his own opera Mithradates in Pontus at the Scala Theatre, Milan.

To-day Yehudi Menuhin is acknowledged as one of the greatest virtuosos of all time. He played the violin competently when he was four, was a soloist at seven and before eighteen had refused a concert offer of £100,000

Such men as these are the exceptions, the others whose names are now forgotten are the rule.

Science looks on these child prodigies as "sports." They say that out of every 1000 children born, 50 are bright, 20 are brilliant and one only is a prodigy.

What is the key to this mystery? Medical experts explain it as a difference in constitution that is to be found in the glands, pituitary, pinea and adrenal. With these 'wonder children' certain portions of their nervous system reach peak activity long before the rest of the body. They live far too fast and because physique and emotions cannot keep pace with their brains, they tend to lose their balance.

In many cases these unfortunate children are literally worked to death. Too eager parents or guardians force them to concentrate on whatever particular subject they excel in with the result that the child forgoes the normal activities of youth and fails completely to adjust him or herself to the world around.

Child prodigies, it may be noted, are far more common in boys than in girls and this may be due to the fact that infantile gland disorders are mainly to be found in males.

The special faculties that develop early most commonly seem to be those for music, mathematics and chess. These subjects do not require experience of life and creative ability. Much rarer are prodigies of painting or literature. The number of worthwhile pictures painted or books written by children under sixteen could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Let us talk it over —

Writing about literacy in this column some time back. I had said that it wasn't enough just to make a donation during the annual Literacy campaign week. I take it for granted that there's perfect unanimity on this point. But a friend doubted the practicability of my suggestion of literacy beginning at home—with the Rama or Baloo!

I really don't see any reason why the idea should seem impracticable. I have worked on it not less than four times, with considerable success in two cases at least. I must admit that it wasn't quite so easy to maintain the same enthusiasm and interest after the first flush of the wayward pupil (and also the raw tutor!) was over. Besides there were times when lessons were perforce slack due to influx of guests, illness or overwork. However on the whole things never became so desperate as to compel giving up the effort completely. Generally speaking it need not be so, especially in a small household of three or four members enjoying full time services of the servant.

* * *

After the rush hours of the morning, there is always ample leisure in the noon, both for the house-wife and the servant to spare half an hour or so for the lessons. At the start it is quite necessary to devote more time but once you get your pupil interested then you can finish your job within even fifteen to twenty minutes. Then it is for the pupil to take labours to pick up reading and writing. It remains for you to see that he does the revision and home work you have given him. Surely you can do this supervision and guiding while you are doing odd jobs like mending darning knitting etc. Even the master in the house can be of some use if he means to interest himself in this literacy campaign at home. I know it for certain that this can be easily managed. I myself have done it even after doing eight hours of office job. If only you have the desire, you can surely make a beginning!

* * *

But how to make a beginning? True, you aren't a qualified teacher, nor do you have any previous experience. How then will you succeed in your experiment? There you are! Treat it as an experiment. Even if it fails, it'll prove to be harmless and won't cost you anything beyond a few annas for the slate, pencil and a copy book. No use worrying whether the Baloo will stay with you long enough to make the experiment worthwhile What does it matter even if he doesn't so long as there is a successor.? When I got the slip from a half-baked chela his successor provided me an interesting material. She was a clever and smart village girl married inspite of the Sarda Act! Yet the idea of being one up her illiterate boy husband who was working on the farm at home always appealed to her. I only hope that she hasn't relapsed into illiteracy once again.

* * *

Yes, tomorrow is April First. Now don't you say all that I've said above is meant in that spirit!

Beware, the biggest of April Fool hoaxes of all times: "Tomorrow the war will end officially." It were time it began officially with Pakistan rending the air, Freedom threatening to dawn and the UNO passing from one crisis to yet another!!

—Leela

Women's Page

STUDY—NOOK

"Careers" by Wahida Aziz, published by Kitab Mahal, Zero Road. Allahabad. Price 1/8.

This is the first publication in the Women's Series and is meant to be a guiding finger to women. The book is divided into thirteen chapters covering the different careers which can be taken up by the educated women, with an introductory chapter on choice of a career. The author rightly stresses the need of considering the social and economic background of a career as well as the physical and psychological equipment of the individual.

Since the war the career problem is arresting serious attention of the educated women and the appearance of this small book is very timely. However, one doubts how far it will be helpful in guiding the interested readers. Nowhere has the author tried to give a clear idea of the actual working conditions in any of the callings. Considering the ground Wahida Aziz" has cut in the field of journalism, it is disappointing to note that even there she has failed to take the reader anywhere. On the whole the approach to the subject has become too superficial and the total exclusion of medicine, teaching and nursing as careers for women is a serious shortcoming of the book.

L. J.

End wasteful "damage-by-beating" ... wash this way

This familiar and expensive sight has often annoyed you and your friends — needless holes and tears caused by the old fashioned method of beating clothes to get them clean.

FOLLOW the method shown in these numbered pictures; carry out the instructions given below, and you *can be sure* your clothes will be washed really clean without harm. (1) Thoroughly soak the garment to be washed — it makes no difference whether you do it under a tap, in a tub, tank or stream. (2) When you've made the garment very wet, rub Sunlight Soap all over it — rub Sunlight very generously on the dirtiest parts. (3) Knead the soapy garment gently but thoroughly. *Don't beat it.* Just knead (in the way you knead dough when making chappatis), squeezing the soapy lather right into and through the texture of the cloth. ***Sunlight's "self-acting" lather will gently lift out all the dirt — if you make sure, by thorough kneading, that Sunlight's "self-acting" lather reaches all the dirt. The "live" soap in this energetic lather loosens dirt almost as soon as it touches it — detaches the dirt from the cloth and absorbs it into the lather.*** (4) Rinse the garment free from the dirty lather. Clothes washed this gentle Sunlight way last much, much, longer.

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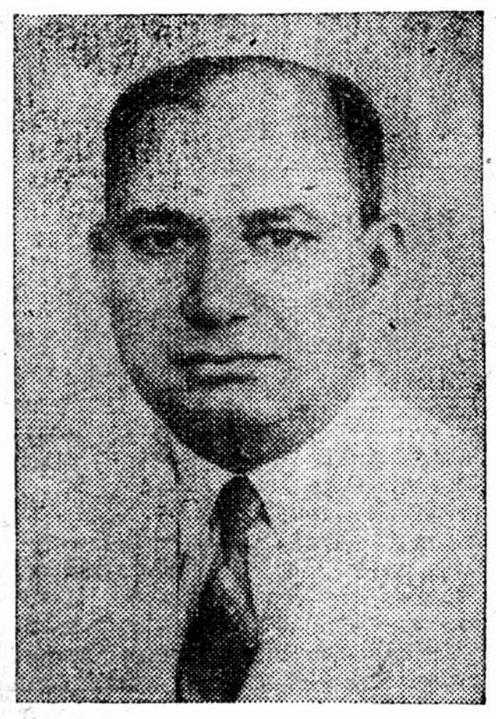
Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION



Mr. Ratilal M. Nanavati, Vice-President, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It has been decided by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari to celebrate the "Children's Week" from April 19 to 28. The Bombay and Suburban Local Branches will arrange entertainment functions during that "Week" with a view to collecting donations for the Organisation. It is hoped the public will help large-heartedly, and thus encourage the Workers to carry on this children's welfare work with greater enthusiasm.

The dates have been reserved by the different Branches as follows: April 19, Ghatkopar; April 20, Khar; April 21 Morning, Matunga and Lal Baugh; Evening, Sandhurst Road; April 27, Vile Parle; April 28, Marine Lines. Their programmes will be announced shortly. During this week boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari also will make an effort to collect funds in Collection Boxes.

* * *

A regular office of our Association has at last been established in the Fort area, at Fourth Floor, Sir Vithaldas Chambers (premises of Messrs. Kantawala Nanavati & Co.), 16, Apollo Street (opposite the Imperial Bank of India), with a full time Office Assistant, Mr. Krishna Kumar Gupta, who will be available for interviews there on all week days, except Tuesdays, between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.), and for visiting the Local Branches on Sundays, by previous arrangement. The Telephone Number of the Office is 24366 (Please call for Mr. Gupta).

For this free use of the premises and the necessary office requisites, as well as a donation of Rupees One Thousand (for this year), the Association is grateful to Mr. Ratilal and Mrs. Sarlaben Nanavati. It will be remembered that a few friends paid certain subscriptions every month during the last year: It is hope that they will kindly continue to do so, and other friends also will be good enough to contribute their quota, to enable the efficient running of the Office. Any donations, big or samll, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer.

* * *

An appeal has been issued to the Head Masters of Schools, requesting them to subscribe for their Reading Rooms and Libraries themselves and to encourage their students individually to subscribe to "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper," which is the official organ of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, and is sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction.

Well, "PUSHPA" is always full of interesting reading matter and charming pictures. Its special Annual Number is wonderful and useful in every way. Reserve its copies by sending six annas stamps to the Manager, "PUSHPA." 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. You are sure to like it, and then if you desire, you can become its permanent subscribers.

* * *

Boys and girls of the Sandhurst Road and Lal Baugh Balkan-ji-Baris jointly visited the Victoria Gardens, and had a good time together Sandhurst Road Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated Holi, when anecdotes and songs were given by children, a Flute solo by Shri Chhotubai Parekh, and talks by Shri K. Gupta, Miss Naliniben Daftary and Shri Shewak Bhojraj. Sweets, contributed by Miss Sheila Motwani, were distributed on the occasion. New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari went for a picnic to the Wellingdon Park.

Who have not get joined the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? And why have you delayed? Children in many Balkan-ji-Bari Centres have a very happy time together: You also may go and be with them. For full particulars of the Association and enrolment forms, write to-day to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies Stamp for postage.

All Good Wishes from
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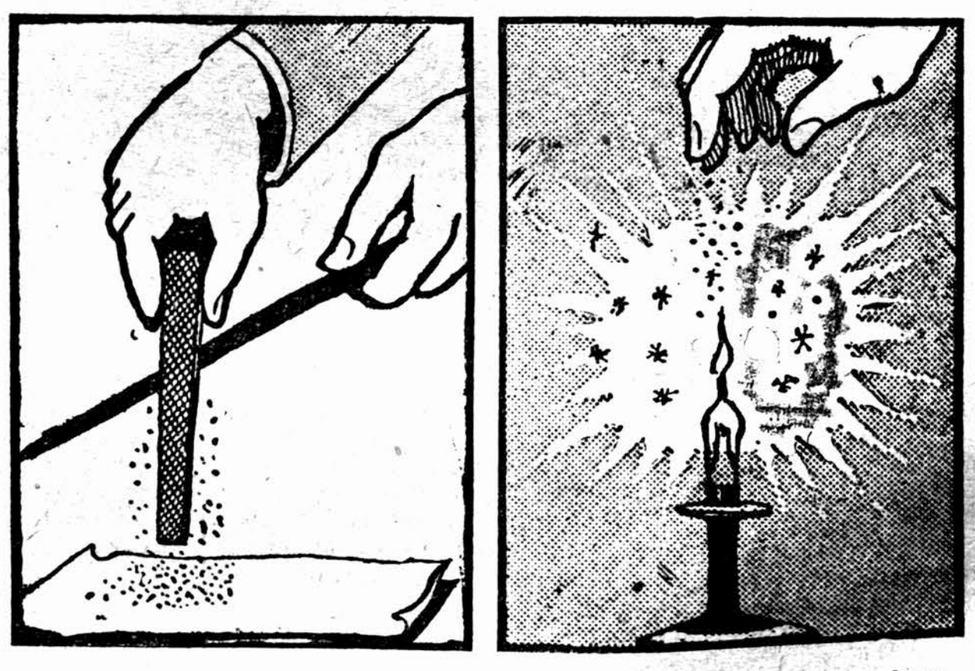
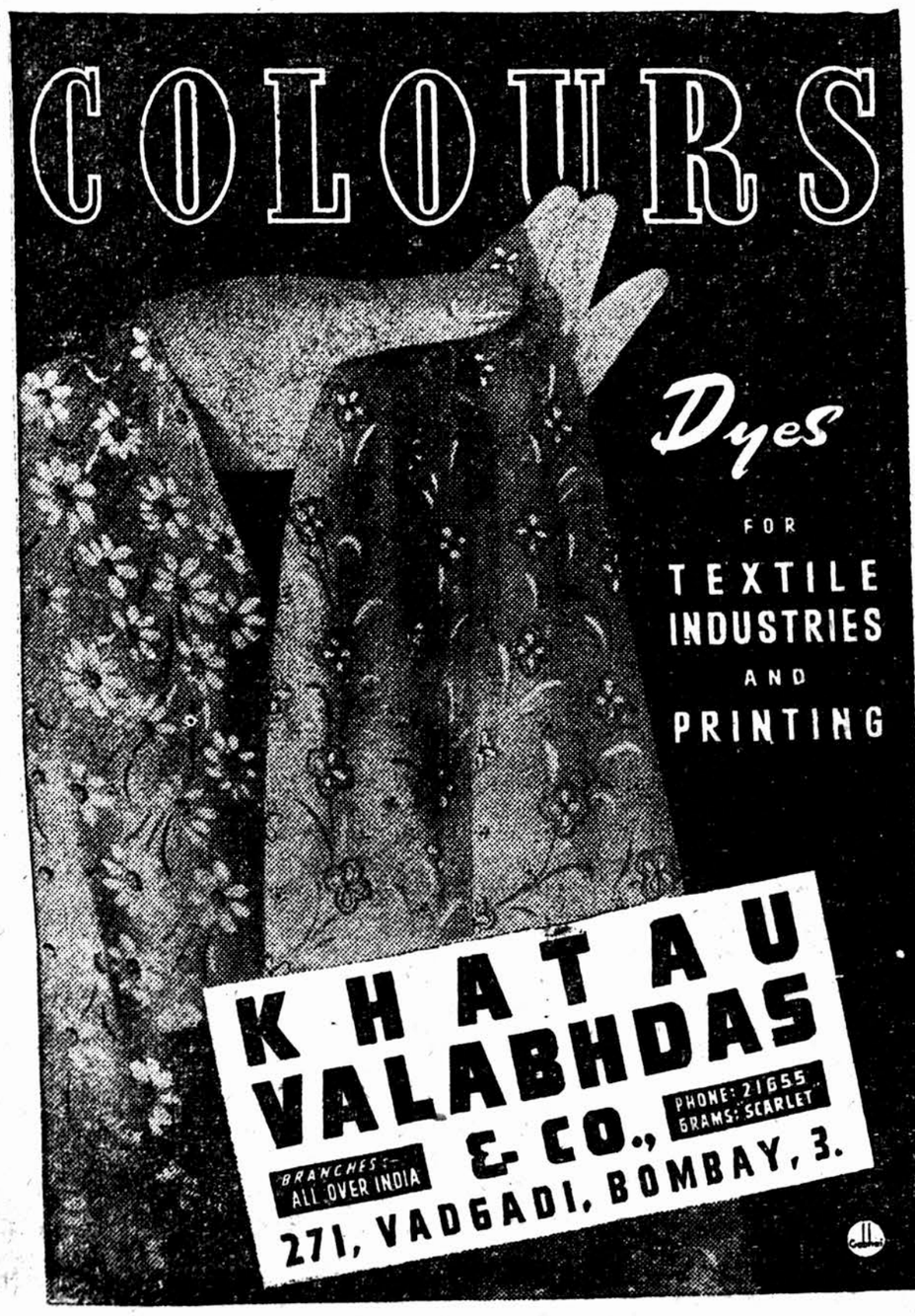
MAKING STARS BY BURNING IRON.



There are two interesting angles to this trick. It is possible to burn iron like wood, and in doing so create miniature fireworks of tiny stars. First, get an iron rod and a steel file. Lay a piece of paper on the table, hold the rod above the table, and rub the file vigorously on the rod. After doing this for about five minutes you will find considerable iron dust on the paper. Then light a candle and sprinkle the iron dust on the candle. When the particles of iron touch the flame, tiny stars will form.



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FANTASTIC CASES IN COURTS

FANTASTIC CASES by Bansilal C. Vakil (Padmaja Publications, Baroda). Price Rs. 3/8/-.

This is an amusing book on the lines of A. P. Herbert's famous "misleading Cases." We should have and thus doubted whether there could be found in Indian law material which could lend itself to a similar treatment. With his ingenuity, the author has been able to find a wealth of such material which he has presented to the public in a very readable style. Humour is personal in its appeal, and in this book as in A. P. Herbert's immortal book, each reader may find much that he feels goes rather flat, but that should not detract from the merit of a work of this nature. The very first case in which two husbands are made to interplead for the same wife and which deals with the question whether a man can be dead and alive at the same time is very amusing, but the reference to pure Hindu law in support of the proposition that the husbands must be regarded as the creditors of the wife, though ingenious is far-fetched. Altogether, it is a very entertaining book dealing with the lighter side of law.

J. R. V.

Mystery Birds Of India

MYSTERY BIRDS OF INDIA By "Snilloc." Thacker & Co. Bombay. Price Rs. 9/12.

This is book of interesting stories woven round some of the most curious and fascinating birds of India. It unravels the mystery about them in an attractive manner characteristic of the author. It should be read by all lovers of Indian birds. Not the least arresting feature of the book is the set of coloured illustrations reproduced with the permission of the curator of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum. The author has presented his share of the royalties from the first edition of the book to the League of Mercy.

New Publications

Hind Kitabs, Bombay announce the publication of "Leaves from my Memory's Sketch-Book (Rs. 2-8) and "Gazing on the Beloved and other Poems" (Rs. 2) by Gertrude Murray, the author of Verdict on Beverley Nichols. Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya has written a foreword to her book of Poems.

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Caravan

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE FAMILY

Two Master Minds

'Rolland and Tagore' Published by Viswa-Bharati. Price Rs. 3/8.

Today in 1946 in the backwash of total war and the atom bomb, there are many voices in the air pleading for one world and one peace. Necessity has made the hard written diplomats of the world to mouth phrases of brotherhood of nations. But the mad world whirls and the way things go it seems that the modern man will bring about his self-destruction. There is need for a revolution in his standards of culture and his humanity. That is the only way by which the kind of man can survive:

To foment this revival was Tagore's dream long before the era of the Atom bomb burst on Hiroshima. In the early years of this century he tried to bring about the spiritual renascence of the east and west the impending tragedy of war and distruction.

In 1916 urged by weight of his mission, Tagore went to Japan. He was received by the multitude with enthusiasm and applause. But when he saw the beautiful civilization of Japan being destroyed by a fierce nationalism and militarism, that had been learnt from the west and by an industrial system of capitalism, which reproduced all the worst features of the west, he delivered in the Imperial University of Tokio a lecture denouncing Nationalism just at the height of war fever in Japan. This was too much for the Government of the day. He was effectively though politely boycotted.

Though his words fell on deaf ears in Japan they at once appealed with sympathetic and poignant force to a great man of the west—poet, critic, novelist and biographer Romain Rolland, living in exile, sick at the sight of carnage and degradation of Europe at war. Those words forged a link between the master minds of the east and the west and was the beginning of a beautiful and touching friendship ending but with their death in the midst of the second world holocaust which both foresaw and strove to quell.

Stray blooms from the tree of this friendship are woven into a nosegay in the book Rolland and Tagore' published by Visva-Bharati (Price Rs. 3/12). The letters of Rolland to Tagore written over a period of twenty years are laden with the delicate fragrance of fine French perfumes. Politics, art, business flow in sweet disorder and even in the translation one is captivated by the elegance and lucidity of the French expression of a master. Things eternal between soul and soul mingle with discussions of the ephemeral vicissitudes of the terrestrial melee.

The transcript of the conversations that Tagore had with Rolland in the chalet at Villeneuve in June 1926 are also included in the book. For all its incompleteness they provide an illuminating peephole into the minds of the two titans of the East and West. It is regrettable that the letters written by Tagore to Rolland could not be incorporated in the Volume. But this as the publishers promise is to be remedied in time.

One has but to read the fervent tribute that Rolland paid India, to refix the belief in our tottering ideals.

"The union of Europe and Asia must be in the centuries to come the most noble task of mankind. As for myself India from now on is not a foreign land, she is the greatest of all countries, the ancient country from which once I came. I find her again deep inside me."

It is a noble ideal far higher than the limit that narrow nationalism can reach. But the prophets have laid aside the quills and departed. Who is there today to forge the links?

N. M. RAJARAM.

Leadership

The Quest of Leadership by Col. **Donald Portway, T. D., M.A., A.M.I. C.E.**, pp. 142, Rs. 4-14 (Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay).

"A golden opportunity", says the author, "awaits India in the post war epoch if she plays her cards aright." The author shows in a friendly and candid chat, how young men and women—if they grasp the the chance—can play the cards successfully and bring off the game. "The young man", says the author, must get right away from his 'Safety First' outlook and learn to cultivate the spirit of adventure.' "Of course, India has her great indus trial leaders—men like Tata, Birla, Walchand Hirachand and so on, but the number can be counted almost on the fingers of both hands." "Who's Who in India' must become a very much thicker volume in the future." A special chapter is devoted to leadership in India's Industry ond Commerce. The author realises ahe need of village work. Referring to the educated Indian, the author tbserves: "It is the towns that appeal to his tastes but he must be made to realise that it is in the villages that the real heart of India beats and that it is in the rural districts that leadership is most wanted." The author shows how modern school and college instruction falls short of modern requirements. He examines the various qualities required for right leadership and shows how to acquire them. The author shows how very little has been done so far in the several essentials of national rehabilitament and how very much and how very soon it requires to be done. The book is full of wise thought, good counsel and much information and deserves to be read and digested by every one interested in the social and economic progress of our country

Nutritive Value of Indian Foodstuffs by Dr. S. J. Singh, M.A.B.Sc., (pp. 31). 4 As. (The All-India Nature Cure Association, 57 Gwynne Road, Lucknow).

This is the third edition of a book in which the author takes up the usual varieties of cereals, pulses, vegetables, roots, oils, milk products, fruit etc. and tabulates their respective food value in body building The book shows that kind providence and merciful nature have placed at the disposal of man and woman, fresh and tasty articles of food and nutrition designed to preserve cent-percent health without the aid of medicaments. The book deserves to be placed in the hands of every parent and teacher.

An Epitome of Theosophy, compiled by **Syed Abdul-Hafiz,** pp. 46.

In this booklet the author, out of his age, experience and study, lucidly explains theosophy, its objects and topics such as conversion, evolution, seven planes, seven bodies of man, immortality of the soul, thought forms, re-incarnation, karma, life-Cycle, and spiritual development. The author has taken great care to make the book—non-technical, so as to be easily intelligible to any reader, whatever his religion. The book besides being one of a spiritually instructive character, provides an excellent introduction to a deeper and fuller study of Theosophy, incidentally, the author draws caustic attention to the paucity of membership of several lodges in India and suggests remedies for the situation. It is stated that copies of the book can be had for the asking from the compiler, 1033, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad (Deccan).

N.H.P.

MR. JINNAH

SOUVENIR TO CUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH. ompiled by Mrs. Rafia Sharif. M.A. Pp. Can be had from the offices of the Muslim League.

This souvenier which contains opinions of various personages about Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, permament president of the All-India Muslim League, was published on the 25th December 1945 on the occasion of his 70th birthday. As a matter of fact this was the compiler's contribution towards the Muslim League Election funds in as much as half of the profits derived from the sale of this brochure, for which no price has been fixed, will go to swell the same. The opinions as contained in this souvenir, come from Muslim Leaguers, non-Leaguers, Congressmen including Mahatma. Gandhi, Britishers, Hindus, Parsis and others. They make a very interesting reading and bring out all the salient points in Mr. Jinnah's character. It would have been much better if the opinions of the Leaguers had not been included for obvious reasons. As it is, it is a collection. Mr. Jinnah's ficture adorns the title-page.

WARDAT. By the late Prem Chand Published by the Hali Publishing House, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 176. Rs. 2.

This is a collection of 13 short stories and have been written by a person who is acclaimed as the best short Story-writer of the Urdu language. All those stories are based on a very deep study of human nature and they are some of the best ever attempted by Prem Chandji. The stories make a delightfu reading.

Z. A. Barni

"Indian Home" Hindi Number

The "Indian Home" Hindi edition is published by Mr. Mohan V. Raj, M.A., B.Sc. (Minn) for Indian Home Publications Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Single copy Re. 1-4, annual subscription Rs. 16/-,

With Mr. B. K. Karanjia, B.A. (Hons.) as Managing Editor, the Hindi edition of the "Indian Home" has recently been published. It contains civic and social information, helpful articles on village uplift, rehabiltation, child-welfare, domestic hints, wholesome and amusing entertainment.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Seth Lakshmidas Sonachand's mind works slowly, laboriously, like a hippopotamus stalking its prey, in jungle but once it gets going nothing can stop it. Generally regarded as immobile and lethargic because of his immense bulk, he can yet act swiftly in a moment of crisis. And where self-interest is in peril he can be as cunning as a fox, as slippery as an eel, and as diabolically patient as a spider!

Even as the proceedings of the ALL-INDIAN LEFTIST PARTIES UNITED RALLY were just starting, Seth Lakshmidas' mind, by an automatic reflex action, had begun to plan out a defensive strategy to defeat this devilish conspiracy to overthrow his financial empire. By the time the workers' andpeasants' demonstration was reaching its uproarious climax, the Master Plan to Save Capitalism In India was ready.

It is well-known on the Bombay Stock Exchange that with Seth Lakshmidas Sonachand, to think is to act. On one occasion he is reputed to have taken only five seconds to decide that he would sell his six million worth of shares in a firm importing Japanese goods and to buy instead stock of equal value in a steel plant—a decision that was worth 50 millions a year later when the war broke out, the Japanese trading firm was dissolved and Steel shares rose steeply in value. This time he did not take even five seconds to decide on his course of action.

Just as the last squadron of workers was marching past, Seth Lakshmidas leaned over to a young man wearing a hammer-and-sickle badge in his coat lapel who sat next to him and whispered, "Comrade, isn't it good to see that the Trotskyites, too, have fallen in line with the United Front of the leftists."

"Trotskyites?" The young man spat out with a violent display of contempt, "You don't mean to say those dirty fascist hirelings have dared to sneak in here, too!"

"You can see for yourself. There are several well-known Trotskyites sitting right there on the dais."

The young man with the hammer-and-sickle badge did not wait even for his informant to print out the alleged Trotskyites on the dais. With a clenched fist raised be rushed to the dais

Meanwhile a second young man, dressed in a khadi suit, had become interested in the conversation. When he asked the Seth "What did that betrayer of the August Revolution say to you?", he could be certain that here was a Congress Socialist. So the Seth replied, "Oh, nothing. He was merely saying that the Congress Socialists should not be allowed in this Rally because they are Fascists."

"Did he? Then I am damned if I agree to sit with C.I.D. informers who got our leaders arrested in 1942. That's what these Communists did." He, too, was in a hurry to run to the dais to press his point of view

After that it was a simple matter for Seth Lakshmidas to confidentially inform a Forward Bloc member that this Rally was a Communist manoeuvre to forestall the possibility of Netaji Bose being alive and returning to India to lead all genuine freedom-fighters, and then to tell a second Communist that the move for the Leftist Rally had come from the Right Wing Labourites of Britain who wanted to form a world bloc against Soviet Russia. He also helpfully suggested to a Congress Socialist that Louis Fischer should be invited to address the Rally, later telling a Sovietophile that notorious anti—Stalinists were being invited with a view to stigmatize the Soviets. Finally he urged a youthful radical to move a resolution banishing religion from India and then informed a bearded old Muslim revolutionary of the Khilafat days that the hot-headed young Atheists were going to turn the Rally, into a platform for preaching Atheism.

Then, with the satisfaction of having done a good spot of work, Seth Lakshmidas Sonachand relaxed and waited for the fireworks to begin.

He did not have to wait long.

*

"Comrades!" The powerful voice boomed through the loud-speaker. But before he could go further, there were shouts from sections of the audience, "No Communist jargon", **"Hindustani main bolo"**, "Let him speak", "These Communists....", "Shut up", "You shut up yourself", "Is this democracy?" and then the thousand throats simultaneously shouting—"Silence! SILENCE!!"

At last, but for murmurs and mutterings here and there, some sort of silence was restored and the Voice went on: "Our first job is to elect a panel of chairmen to conduct the deliberations of this Rally. I propose the following names which have been selected to ensure all-Party representation within the United Front:

"Yusuf Meherally to represent the Congress Socialists, in absence of Jaiprakash Narain, the General Secretary of the C. S. P. who is still in imperialist prison,.

"S. A. Dange to represent the Communists,

"R. S. Ruiker to represent the Forward Bloc,

"Aruna Asaf Ali to represent the underground revolutionaries, and

"Hasrat Mohani to represent the Old Guard of the radicals."

While these names were cheered by the majority of those present, dissenting voices were also heard from different corners. Rose the Voice strong and clear above the increasing rumble of confusion. "I want you all to accept these five not in their individual capacity—though each of them bears a name hallowed by suffering and sacrifice in the cause of our people—but as representing five streams of sincere, radical activity which can become a mighty torrent of revolution if they are merged together." May I take it that you approve of these persons and the principle of their respective movements or organizations being represented in this United Front of the Left?"

The cries of "No, No" were mingled with shouts of "Yes, Yes" and Seth Lakshmidas Sonachand knew he had won the first round. Then came speaker after speaker to the dais to oppose the inclusion of one or the other person or group in the United Front, and the symphony of discord, steadily rising to a crescendo was a sweet melody for the ears of the owner of 13 textile mills, three jute mills and six newspapers!

"Comrades!", began a Communist Party spokesman and when there were murmurs of protest against this form of address he declared," "I shall not give up the use of a word which has such glorious traditions in the history of the proletarian revolution, however much disrupters and deviationists might protest."

"Comrades!" He went on, "You are well awari that the C.P.I., like the C.P.S.U. and the C.P.G.B., following the Marxist—Leninist-Stalinist line of rigid flexibility based on the fundamental principles of dialectical materialism as interpreted in the light of historical developments, has always upheld and worked for the United Front of all genuine and sincere freedom-fighters. In turn we have tried to form a United Front of the Congress and the Communists, of the Forward Bloc and the Communists, of the League and the Communists, of the Congress and the League, and of the Congress, the League and the Communists. That we did not succeed in any of these attempts is only a proof of our sincerety and the soundness of the Marxist—Leninist—Stalinist ideology.

"Therefore, while whole-heartedly supporting the ideals of a Leftists United Front, we would like to warn against the inclusion of elements which are proved to have a Fascist character and fascist tendencies. I refer to the disruptive and dangerous role of the Forward Bloc and the Congress Socialists in 1942—43. At a time when the homeland of Socialism, the Soviet Union, was threatened by Fascist invasion and the glorious Red Army stood like a rock between Freedom and Fascism, at a time when the Imperialist war had definitely been turned into a People's War and reactionaries like Churchill were sworn allies of the Soviet Union, these traitorous elements—this Fifth Column of Japan and Germany—fanned the flames of rebellion in the country, sabotaged lines of communication and disrupted 'Production for Defence', organized workers' strikes and gave the cell for Revolution—both of which functions, you know, are historically the exclusive copyright property of the Communists! In encouraging a violent, Imperialist campaign at such a juncture, they consciously and deliberately played the game of the Japanese Fascists who would have certainly overrun India from the East had not the Red Army been fighting the Nazi armies in the West! It is unthinkable for us to make common cause with such traitors and Fifth Columnists.

"One more reason why we cannot subscribe to the United Front as at present constituted. We note three Muslim names—Aruna Asaf Ali, Yusuf Meherally and Hasrat Mohani—none of which has been approved by the Muslim League which, as the sole national organization' of the Muslim nation --those who dispute right of the Muslims to be a nation are referred to Comrade Stalin's thesis on nationalities—has the exclusive right to nominate Muslims to any position in any legislative body or party—except, of course, the Communist Party! This is a direct infringement of the Pakistan demand of **Qaid-e-Azam** Jinnah who wants an Islamic state to be run in strict conformity to the laws of the Marxian **Shariat.** As such we cannot accept the basis of the United front as implied in the panet of five names proposed."

And Seth Lakshmidas Sonachand felt happier than even when he has taken possession of the three jute mills.

Throughout the speech of the Communist spokesman, there were constant interruptions from the Congress Socialists and the Forward Blocists who resented the aspersions cast on them. Hardly had the Communist speaker finished speaking that a Congress Socialist speaker rushed to the platform and monopolized the microphone

"Comrades and friends of the Atomic August Revolution! As a representative of the only genuine Socialist party born within the heart of the national freedom movement, I feel it my duty to repudite the statements of the Communist speaker. Those of you who have read the works of Burnham, Max Eastman, Louis Fischer or their distilled essence in the pamphlets written by M. R. Masani and published by Tata Sons Ltd. (Here Seth Lakshmidas made a mental note: "I must also start publishing 'Socialist' literature") know very well that Communism to-day is completely divorced from the real Marxism or even Leninism. Under the ruthless bloody dictatorship of Stalin, freedom has been extinguished in the Soviet Union and all the countries under the Stalinist iron-heel. Do we want such a dictatorship to be installed in India, too? (Cries: "No"! No!") Then let us keep out these so-called Communists who are really agents of Stalin interested in extending the frontiers of the Red Czar's empire to India.

"But that is not all. We have got concrete proof that during the glorious Atomic Revolution the Communists acted as agents provocateurs and informers of the Police and the C.I.D., Communist girls were singing and dancing to entertain the foreign troops, and P. C. Joshi was all along receiving secret instructions from Maxwell who,along with Lord Wavell, is also a secret agent of Stalin! Can we forget that the Communist described Netaji Bose and his I.N.A. as Fifth Columnists and traitors? No. We cannot for a moment countenance the presence of such anti-national elements in any United Fornt that we might agree to join."

To counter the charges of the Congress Socialist, a Communist started reading out a list of his comrades who, he alleged, had been assaulted or in some cases even killed by Fascist goondas— i.e. the Forward Blocists and the Congress Socialists! This provoked a Congress Socialist to shout that Communists had all along been attacking Congress workers throughout the election.

The pandemonium that ensued, the wrangle between the Communists and Socialists and Forward Blocists and Royists and the non-Party Socialists was the sweetest music that Seth Lakshmidas had heard in many years. He was a little disturbed when a worker began to shout "What about increase in our wages what about nationalization of industry?" and a peasant shouted, "Let us first abolish the zamindari,but soon these voices were drowned in cries of "Left deviationist", "Stalinist hirelings", "Fascist goondas" etc.

To wind up his noble work the Seth took off his two shoes and in the midst of the confusion he threw one at the Communists and the other at the Congress Socialists. Instantaneously, there were shouts of "Fascist goondas are throwing bombs", "Red ruffians are attacking us with imperialist hand grenades," blows began to be exchanged, lathis were brought into play and within a few minutes several people had been stabbed.

And as, from a safe corner, Seth Lakshmidas watched the results of his handiwork, he laughed and laughed and laughed at his cleverness and the stupidity of those who dared to challenge the supremacy of his class.

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When Seth Lakshmidas Sonachand woke up his fat belly full of **laddoos** and **purees** was still shaking with laughter. The sun was shining brightly. The image of Lakshmi on the wall smiled henignly at her devotee. The worker was still in his slums, the peasant still starved in his mud-hut. The ideological pundits were still wrangling over the **Shastras** of Karl Marx and the Deviationists were unconvinced by the Partyline Orthodoxy. All was well with the world which, thank the Lord, had once again been saved for Exploitation.

CONCLUDING

The Nightmare Of Seth Lakshmidas Sonachand!

"The man I marry must have an income with plenty of noughts in it".

"Well, he couldn't have more than me".

Humorous Skit

"We Fill And File... You Forget!"

By Roy McWillam

My small grandson on his first tour of the sights of London plucked my sleeve and pointing to the statue in front of what used to be the Ministry of Forms in Whitehall, asked: "Who's that funny man on the pedestal?"

The question brought home to me what I had long suspected. Farquharson, that genius of the nineteen forties and fifties whose brilliant career was terminated by suicide at its peak was being forgotten. Now only twenty-five years after his death, I am probably the only remaining person who knows why he killed himself. And I am not altogether sure.....

It is odd to think that there has grown up since the Anti-Bureaucratic revolution a whole generation who have not seen a really complex form outside a museum. To them the name Farquharson means nothing. "Who was the first professional form-filler?" has even ceased to be a popular question in the newspaper "quizes." But I feel the story of Farquharson should be preserved...

Rich rewards have been gained by men of imagination who perceived some service needed by society, provided it and thus created a new industry. So fortunes in the recent past have been made by those who introduced "all-in" foreign touring deckchairs in the parks, potato crisps in packets and ice-creams dispensed from tricycles. Each fortune was founded on the provision of a service whose lack was not felt until it was provided. Our ancestors bought their own tickets, engaged their own rooms and hired their own guides, considering this part of the business of touring. They sat on the grass and never felt the need for being elevated on canvas two feet above it. They fried their own potatoes and their children were willing to walk a mile to buy an ice cream.

So citizens of the Super-state filled in their own forms, taking it for granted that the printing of their names (in block capitals) a dozen times a day was a natural function like breathing. More correctly they thought this until Farquharson, with the talent for perceiving the obvious that is the hallmark of genius, realised that in an age when no man could eat, drink, work or even exist officially until the correct forms had been filled, there was need for a new profession, that of form filler.

He had a vocation for form-filling. Starting as an amateur simply to oblige friends, he found that he could deal unhesitatingly even with forms as complex as those required for the installation of a bath with a cubic capacity more than 7.2 gallons or the growth of a hedge (privet) to a height greater than the standard laid down by the Controller of Suburban Gardens. The grateful exclamations "It would have taken me hours to get it right!" were so frequent that Farquharson came to the conclusion he would be serving both his country and his fellow citizens if he charged a small fee for filling in their forms correctly and legibly. For in spite of the form filling lessons that were part of the curriculum of every State school there were many who never felt comfortable with a form.

In later years when you could not walk a mile in any big city without seeing one of those neatly designed kiosks bearing the slogan "Farquharson for Forms. We Fill and File, You Forget," interviewers sometimes asked the master brain behind what had become one of the nation's major industries what made him think of starting this service the need of which had been overlooked for decades.

Farquharson would smile and say "Perhaps the fact that my full name is Ferdinand Frederick Fitzgerald Farquharson which in block capitals is quite a penful." But they knew that he was joking modestly, like the great chemists who have attributed their discoveries to a cat knocking over a test-tube or steam coming out of a kettle spout.

Within a matter of weeks of his resignation from the Civil Service to devote himself entirely to form-filling, Farquharson had been forced to engage and train a dozen assistants while he himself concentrated on the complexities of such forms as Domestic Purchases RB/34/54 calling for the percentage of steel in a proposed purchase of tableknives or Bespoke Tailoring XL/72/56 which required the total length of thread (No. 8) and cotton (No. 7b) to be used in the suit that had been ordered.

In a few months, the dozen assistants had become a thousand and there were still more forms than they could fill. The continued expansion of Farquharson's form-filling company was, indeed, one of the reasons for the low figures of unemployment from 1950 onward.

Farquharson had talent, but he also had application. He reduced form-filling to an exact science. His "Guide to Officialese", "Short Syntax of Written Whitehall" and "Concise Civil Service Dictionary" bear witness to his painstaking erudition. He was completely absorbed in his chosen subject. There was a considerable "anecdotage" illustrating this absorption, but space prevents me giving more than one or two of the stories that were frequently printed about the master at the height of his fame.

Shown a form for children wishing to take fifty per cent of their sweet ration in liquorice allsorts (mixtures A3 or B2) he glanced at it, shook his head and exclaimed "Forms are not as good as they used to be—why, a child could fill this in!" Then there was the occasion of his visit to a South American republic. On finding that he could land without filling in a single form he straight away went back to the ship, saying that such an uncivilised country could have no interest for him.

After regarding his activities somewhat suspiciously at first, Whitehall welcomed him and even aided the passage through Parliament of an Amending Act which deleted the words "in their own handwriting" wherever it occurred in any other Act, Regulation, Directive or official form. This put Farquharson's business on a sound footing and he repaid those who had helped him by frequently suggesting the addition of questions to forms to make them longer.

Towards the end of his career he was even engaged to compose forms for government officials who felt that rival departments were scoring on them. On one occasion he was able to save the government from defeat by devising a form so complex that it could not be correctly filled in by anyone. With this form in his pocket, the Minister of Pensions was able to accept an amendment about which the House was determined, secure in the knowledge that it would be a dead letter, strangled by Farquharson's masterly form that had to be filled in by anyone wishing to take advantage of it. Farquharson received a generous fee, but it was only a small fraction of that saved the nation in unclaimed pensions.

It would be possible to fill a book with the story of Farquharson. But I must pass rapidly over twenty years to his death. Why did Farquharson commit suicide at the height of his career? His suicide was a shock to the public who had come to look upon Farquharson as a national institution. His gay kiosks in every street and mobile form-filling units that travelled to outlying villages had become part of the national life.

When it was announced that he had been found at his desk, pen in hand, a form in front of him, dead from the effects of some one hundred of the many millions of aspirins he had saved his clients, there was much speculation about his motive in taking his life. One of the more sensational papers went so far as to suggest that Farquharson had for the first time in his life been baffled by a form and had taken the gentleman's way out. At the inquest the coroner, stating he had been served with Form 18C under the Defence Regulations, had to refuse to make any comment on the form found in the deceased's hand.

As the coroner's clerk, I was able to examine the form and I think I may now safely reveal its nature to clear up a minor historical mystery. It was form 137B issued under Regulation 19T of the Rationalisation of Industry Act—the form served on shopkeepers and business men whose way of making a living was found to be redundant by the efficiency experts of the Super-State. You would think that a man with a business as large, unique and efficient as Farquharson's was safe. You would underestimate the possibilities of jealousy and intrigue in high places. Farquharson's business had become too large. Therefore it was imperative for the State to take it over. A Senior Assistant Quibbler was told to find an appropriate reason.

The form followed the usual formula of 137B. "The Minister has decided in accordance with the powers granted him... to take over the said business... etc." The actual marks of Farquharson's nails as they bit into it in his death agony were in the neatly ruled space headed "Reasons for Expropriation." Typed in the space was "Failure of founder and/or proprietor to completely form L7B required from all persons before they open a new business." Farquharson paid with his life for the only form he forgot to fill—the one he should have completed before starting business twenty years before!

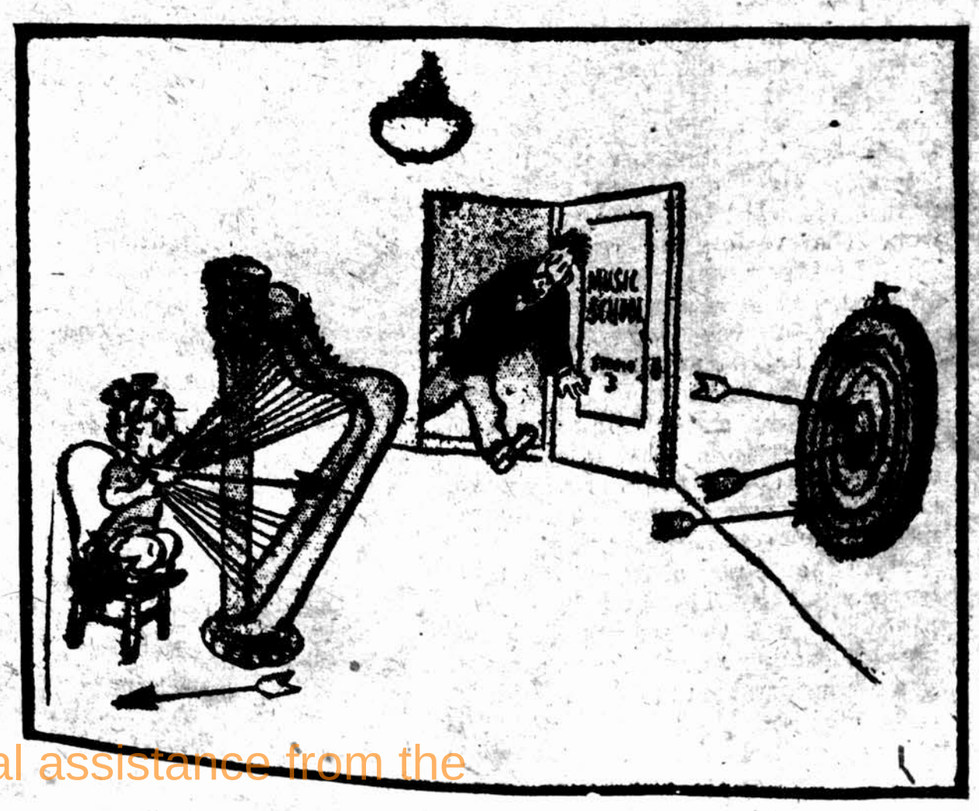
But the question still remains to be answered: did Farquharson commit suicide because the Government had decided to nationalise his form-filling industry and he was ruined or because the discovery that he had failed to fill in a form was such a blow to his pride that he could not contemplate living any longer?

Fat one: "He was really lovely, 'andsome and ever so tall."

Thin one; "Then why did you throw him over,"

Fat one: "I couldn't stand getting a crick in the neck."

"She's being married in his old parachute. That's the ripcord"



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Blind children enjoy a slide on the play roof on The Lighthouse, a New York institution conducted by the New York Association for the Blind. In the nursery school very small children play games but also learn such simple skills as self-feeding and acquire a grasp of music through their games and songs. Later they study various instruments and finally absorb harmony and the theory of music after they have graduated to mixed ensemble singing groups.

In New York's 'Light-House'

BLIND MAN'S BUFF

A Lifetime Through!

The New York City institution known as The Lighthouse is more than a recreation center for the sightless. It is a school to train and adjust the blind person for a useful place in society.

The importance attached to such institutions shows a growing awareness by the public in the United States that the future can be hopeful for those who suffer from many forms of incapacitation as well as blindness.

A technique of blind training—one which The Lighthouse has developed in nearly 40 years of existence—is expected to prove valuable in rehabilitating blind American war veterans.

The Lighthouse is conducted by the New York Association for the Blind. A recent annual report from the institution shows that more than 4,000 blind men, women and children on its registry are receiving free education and assistance of various kinds. The Lighthouse is supported entirely by donations. Blind applicants are accepted regardless of race, age, creed and color.

Founded in 1905, The Lighthouse follows the principle that the greatest obstacle of the blind is reluctance to courageously accept the fact of blindness. This is emphasized in the interview given every new applicant to discover what benefit he can derive from the variety of opportunities The Lighthouse offers persons so afflicted. It is recognized that as a blind person each applicant must form new habits, new forms of exercise and new methods of communication. Besides giving him assistance in this direction The Lighthouse offers him a chance to prove a genuine usefulness to society by the acquirement of an occupational skill.

More than 1,000 blind persons now being aided by The Lighthouse are past 65. But the registry includes youthful and middle-aged persons and a considerable number of children most of them blind from birth. In the nursery school children no more than two years old are, for instance, taught the simple skill of self-feeding.

Music is, naturally, one of the most popular study courses. Games and songs teach children to be rhythm and tone conscious. Older students are taught the piano, organ, violin, cello and saxophone as well as given voice training. When proficient enough, the student joins a mixed or ensemble group and learns theory, harmony and ear training.

Typing classes also are popular at The Lighthouse. The institution owns a braille press and recently completed a typewriting manual in braille, the raised code lettering by which the blind learn to read with their fingers. Instruction in the use of braille is open to all who have the mental capacity to acquire this difficult skill. Diversions from such concentrated mental work are provided in the form of knitting, crocheting, and work in raffia and leather for blind women. In general, the institution emphasizes the acquirement by the blind of purely recreational skill, such as dancing and swimming, and even boxing and gymnasium work for the youthful blind student.

A small operating deficit in the last annual report of The Lighthouse shows the institution is gradually becoming self-sustaining. In the institution's workshop blind workers manufactured goods in 1942 which were sold for 999,000 dollars. These articles included 236,932 brooms, 130,884 clothes brooms, 1,034,933 mops, 597,233 pillow cases and 37,224 woven blankets and scarves.

In the New York City area The Lighthouse is the largest employer of blind workers, with 350 on the payroll. Of these 161 are factory and machine workers, and 133 part-time hand workers and craftsmen. There are 31 blind persons in administrative, teaching and secretarial positions

A blind basket maker works on a product of his craft in the shops of The Lighthouse.

A Blind presswoman operates a braille press which prints a magazine for the blind in raised code lettering for finger reading.

During the war the shops of The Lighthouse added their contribution to the general war effort. The work done here by the blind included rope-knotting for army tents, radio assembly and the packing of mica and similar tasks where the highly developed sense of touch makes the blind unusually skilful.

Articles made by the blind are displayed for sale in a shop maintained by The Lighthouse. In the shops of The Lighthouse are more than 200 blind persons who in 1942, produced nearly a million dollars worth of commodities.

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